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# THE SURRATT CASE.

## Innocence of Mrs. Surratt and Her Death by Judicial Murder.

## THE TESTIMONY OF THREE.

## John Surratt and the Conspiracy at His Trial.

## SOME STRANGE REVELATIONS, &c., &c., &c.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BALTIMORE, October 12.

It has just fallen in my way to converse with certain gentlemen in Baltimore upon the subject of the Murder of Mrs. Surratt, and upon matters appertaining thereto. The gentlemen to whom I allude are Mr. John T. Ford, formerly proprietor of Ford's Theatre in Washington, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated; Mr. James Gifford, stage carpenter, formerly at Ford's and now at Mr. Ford's Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore; and a Mr. Wiel. These conversations have interested me so much that I cannot forbear, with the permission of the gentlemen, to attempt to sketch them for THE WORLD. You will please to observe that neither Mr. Ford nor the others pretend to recite the whole history of the assassination conspiracy (of which they have gained their information, like the rest of the public, from the reports of the trial and the statements of other witnesses); but such facts as came under their own observation, and the opinions they have formed of this business, have considerable value, and are connected together in a colloquial way which has not the precision of a narrative.

Mr. Ford recurred to the morning of the day of the assassination:

"Booth was, as you know, one of the handsomest of men. He had Appollo's own grace about him. When he was in Washington, boarding at the Kirkwood House, the young ladies who were stopping there used to collect at the foot of the stairway on the dining-room floor, just to see him come down stairs. He always looked as bright and pleasant as he was handsome, and had a cheery word and facinating smile for every one. He was a great favorite with all the young ladies at the hotel. I think he had been rather depressed since the fall of Richmond, but early on that afternoon—the afternoon of April 14th—he was noticed by the boys at the theatre sauntering up the sidewalk from Pennsylvania avenue, looking his very best, and marvellously at his ease. He was elegantly dressed, as usual, and walked with that half-conscious, confident, attractive grace which became so irreproachable a presence. He was rather late that day; he had probably breakfasted late. He used to walk to the theatre every morning between ten and eleven o'clock to see about his letters. As he came up, my brother Harry turned to one of the others who stood by, and said:

"'There comes the handsomest man in Washington!'

"Booth liked my brother, and they were very familiar in their talk with one another. So Harry thought he would plague Booth a bit. It happened that, an hour or two before, a messenger had come from the White House to say that the President and General Grant, with Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Grant, would be at the theatre in the evening. Harry, therefore, announced to Booth:

"'John, the President is going to be here tonight, with General Grant. They've got General Lee here as a prisoner, and he's coming too. We're going to put him in the opposite box.'

"At the same moment Harry handed Booth a long letter. Booth broke the seal, remarking:

"'O, no, they havn't got Lee a prisoner; they certainly wouldn't bring him to Washington.'

"Then he sat down and read his letter; it was a long one, as I said, and he seemed absent-minded while reading it. At length he folded it up, put it in his pocket, and suddenly began to inquire with interest whether the President and General Grant were really coming, &c.

"'Yes, Harry assured him, 'Mr. Lincoln, General Grant, and both families, are surely coming.' (Harry couldn't deceive Booth about General Lee.)

"Booth, then," continued Mr. Ford, "left the theatre in a kind of hurry, as if he had made up his mind about something to be done. He started down the street, and turned the corner of E street toward the Kirkwood House, walking quite rapidly. It is my belief that then, for the first time, the thought of assassination entered his head. An abduction had, of course, been long considered. But, in what we may assume to be his then state of mind—his disappointment by the rebel reverses, and his conviction that the rebel cause had become desperate, if not ruined—this unexpected opportunity of Lincoln's and Grant's visit to the theatre was irresistible. I interpret his movements after he quitted the theatre to have been, in part, as follows: Having formed his resolution on the instant, while poring over the letter, he went to the Kirkwood House and wrote the letter to Matthews, which he intended to be published in the *Intelligencer* as an explanation and defence of what he was to do. He subsequently got a horse, and it is shown that he hailed Matthews on the sidewalk while riding, and delivered the letter to him with instructions to keep it—I think until the next day at twelve o'clock—and then to return it to him (Booth) in case nothing unusual should have happened. Booth, it would appear, got this horse for the purpose of hunting up Payne, Harold and Atzerott that afternoon. The plan must have been arranged between the four in the afternoon; for Booth was the head and front of the whole conspiracy, and I have already expressed the conviction that Booth never resolved upon assassination until after he had arrived at the theatre that day and learned that the President and General Grant were to be present at the performance in the evening.

"Now it was attempted to be shown that Booth, who called at Mrs. Surratt's house that same day, called there and conversed with Mrs. Surratt *after* he had quitted the theatre; and that therefore he went, fully charged with his scheme, and talked with her about it, and she must have known of it and been implicated in it. My conviction, and the conviction of the rest at the theatre, is right the other way. Booth came to the theatre at a much later hour than that at which it was his habit to come to get his letters. The testimony has led me to infer that he had strolled up to Mrs. Surratt's after breakfast, previous to the time when my brother Harry first saw him.

"But, whatever the truth in regard to this particular point might be, it would make no difference in my conviction of Mrs. Surratt's innocence of any knowledge whatever of the assassination plot, and that she was unjustly hung. We were prisoners together, and Mr. Gifford and I here were prisoners in the same building with witnesses who testified at the trial. Neither Mrs. Surratt nor her son John Surratt were concerned in or had the slightest intimation of Mr. Lincoln's taking off before the pistol shot was fired."

"How do you account, on the ground of John Surratt's innocence, for his staying away from his mother during her trial for murder, for which she was to be hung? That apparently cowardly and unfilial course of his did a great deal to prejudice the public mind against him."

"I will account for that presently. First, let us refer to some incidents in the course of the conspiracy for abduction, which had existed so long before the sudden idea of murdering the President occurred to its Head. Booth met Arnold in Baltimore, in front of Barnum's Hotel, as far back as August, 1864. Arnold, O'Laughlin, and Booth had been schoolboys together. It was proven that some of the conspirators—Herold, Atzerott, and Payne—had boasted that they were to take an important prisoner down South about the fourth of the following March. Booth did not become acquainted with John Surratt until January, when Surratt, too, as it seems, was enlisted in the plot to capture and deliver Mr. Lincoln alive to the Southern authorities.

"In the latter part of March, a man named Howell, a blockade-runner, stopped in Washington on his way from Canada to Richmond. Surratt went for Howell to Richmond, and returned to Washington on the 2d of April. He left on the succeeding day for Canada with despatches. That was the last time, until he was brought back here a prisoner from Egypt, that Surratt saw Washington. He went to Canada and remained several days, keeping up a correspondence with his mother in which he described his visits to Catholic Churches, &c. He was in communication with Confederate agents in Canada, and was sent by the Confederate General E. G. Lee to look after some Confederate prisoners at Elmira, New York. While in Elmira, or in Canandaigua, on his way back to Canada from this errand, he heard of the assassination at Washington. In Canada, assured of his own innocence in the matter of murder, he was not frightened save at St. Albans, where a man called 'Surratt!' in his presence—a man with a Canadian blouse. He started for Montreal. There, on the 16th or 17th of the month, he registered himself at one of the hotels as 'John Harrison.' In Montreal he was first made aware of the price laid on his head. That startled him, and he left for the country, where he was protected by the priest who testified on the stand. In the meantime he heard of the arrest of his mother, and the terrible charge against her. He was as thoroughly certain of her innocence as he was of his own, and had not a doubt that she would be acquitted. Still, his first impulse was to go to her. But she, who, as you will remember, was kept in Carroll Prison ten days or so before being removed to the arsenal, succeeded in corresponding with some of her friends. She wrote to her son John 'not to be alarmed about her, not to have any apprehensions concerning her own safety, and not to allow himself to be captured.' She was so well aware of the excitement in the country, and of the prejudice against everybody associated with Booth, that she desired to keep her son out of the way. She had no need of him which she did not hold subordinate to his comfort and safety. She was sure that she would get clear at last from an unjust charge; therefore she did not anticipate that she would lack the sad consolation of bidding him a last farewell. Mother-like, her only anxiety was for him; and he, convinced that he could do her no good, but that his own capture and the testimony that might be adduced to show his connection with the abduction plot might be the death of him and tend to injure his mother's chances, stayed away.

"My conviction of Mrs. Surratt's innocence," Mr. Ford went on to say, "is the result, not so much of comparison of testimony of the witnesses at the trial, as of personal observation of and conversation with some of those witnesses, and of what I have known and heard since the trial of Mrs. Surratt herself. It is the result also of my belief that Booth had not made up his mind to the assassination until after he saw Mrs. Surratt, and after he had heard the announcement that Lincoln and Grant were to be at the theatre at night, from my brother Harry early that afternoon. It is the result, in fine, of reflection upon all the circumstances I have related to you, of others which I may note as we proceed, and of my study of the character of Mrs. Surratt and that of the witnesses against her."

[Let me here interrupt the course of Mr. Ford's remarks to admit my inability to recollect his thoughtful and well-chosen language, and to convey to you the peculiar impression wrought upon me both by his words and his manner—an impression that he had studied this subject with the interest of a fine-hearted gentleman while he was a prisoner, and with a good deal of the interest of a philosopher since he was released, and since the excitement which attended the assassination died away.]

"Divested of the false interpretation of it, which was trumped up at the trial," said Mr. Ford, "Mrs. Surratt's trip to Surrattsville preceding the assassination, was a perfectly legitimate, ordinary affair. As I recall the gist of it now, it was in this wise: A part of the old Surratt property had been purchased from the Calverts. When Surratt (Mrs. Surratt's husband) died, he left a debt due on the property to the Hon. Chas. B. Calvert, of Maryland, a well-known Member of Congress about ten years ago. After this Charles B. Calvert died, his executors pressed Mrs. Surratt for payment of the debt. The week of the assassination she received two letters from them reminding her of her husband's obligation. A debt was due to her from a man named Nott, in the neighborhood of the estate. On Good Friday she spoke to Weichman in regard to the claim that was being pressed upon her, and said: 'We must go down and collect the money to pay it.' Weichman's journey with her to Surrattsville, and her alleged conversation with the tenant Lloyd, who kept the tavern there, were fastened upon by the prosecution as proofs that Mrs. Surratt went to arrange with Lloyd in order that he should be prepared, with utensils, to receive Booth, Payne, and Herold the night of the assassination, when they should pass through the village. Several expressions were avowed to have been used by her on that occasion indicative of her guilt.

"That all this testimony was fabricated deliberately, or otherwise, I do not for a moment doubt. So far as Weichman's testimony was concerned, it was not entitled to credence. Weichman was a frightened witness at first, and bullied afterwards. He was afraid for his own life while in prison—afraid of his shadow, scared by a threat, startled by a noise. His weak brain was hemmed round by horror. It was not consciousness of guilt, but terror lest he might be accused and hung for nothing, that overwhelmed him. He was a target for the jests of the others in prison, and dough to be kneaded in any wily and too-eager lawyer's hands. Ask him, coaxingly, if so and so did not transpire, and he would say—believing that by saying it he assisted to save his neck—that it did transpire. Ask him, sternly, if such or such a thing did happen, and he would respond, in the fancied interest of his neck, that it did nothing of the kind. He was not a cold-blooded perjurer; he was only a coward. Here are one or two incidents, which revealed to me what a feeble-minded, unfortunate abettor of a judicial crime this Weichman was:

"He came to me in prison one day with the white face he always had, and told me that when he was before Stanton a few days after the assassination, Stanton said to him: 'The President's blood is just as much on your hands as on Booth's!' Although this was a mere figure of speech by Stanton, Weichman had turned it over in his own head so often that it seemed to have almost convinced him that the President's blood was on his hands, or, at least, that a cord was prepared for him, willy nilly. Was such a person likely to be a reliable witness?

"On another occasion, after the trial had begun, I was taken from prison and put in the same ambulance with Weichman and Lloyd. Weichman bent towards Lloyd and said to him:

"'I testified yesterday that you *whispered* to Mrs. Surratt that day, when we drove down there.'

"Lloyd turned and indignantly denied this assertion, in words that proved to me that there had been no collusion, or secret conversation at all between him and Mrs. Surratt at Surrattsville. It was plain that such a precious piece of testimony had been drawn from Weichman by mere fright, and the necessity impressed upon him of saying something to some point. Imagine, again, the effect that the tergiversation of a man like this had in a court which tried the members and alleged members of the assassination conspiracy!

"Payne, while in prison, protested most earnestly that his going to Mrs. Surratt's house had not involved her in the crime. He went there, he said, because he knew only two or three houses in Washington, and because he knew John Surratt so well. Once—as Payne declared—when he and John Surratt were talking, in Surratt's house, about the proposed abduction, Surratt discovered his mother at the door, and admonished Payne to 'Hush!' As Payne related this little occurrence to his fellow prisoners, it would have been evidence to anybody that Mrs. Surratt had been kept in ignorance by her son, Booth, Payne, and the rest, of what was contemplated. 'If I had two lives,' said Payne at another time, to General Hartranft, who was in charge of the prison, 'I would give them both to save that woman.'

Mr. Ford proceeded to describe Mrs. Surratt and her household:

"It is not very difficult to conceive one aspect of a situation like that at Mrs. Surratt's. Here was a widow, with a full-grown son—a young man of the world, who might have had to do with his intimate friends in some affairs, less criminal or less serious than this, in which he would never have thought of making his mother a confidant, and in which he could not have dreamed of making her a party. Most young men of our day would hesitate to tell their mothers of all their wild scrapes, and would certainly take good care not to inform them of any crimes or desperate measures which they should contemplate. Booth intimated nothing to *his* mother; neither was it supposed that any of his associates, except Surratt, disclosed their plans to theirs. It happened that the conspirators used to meet at Surratt's house, in Washington, where his mother dwelt. But to decide, upon the flimsy circumstantial evidence at the trial, that Mrs. Surratt was cognizant of what was going on because she was in the house, is a decision becoming the blind passion of the days of the vendetta, when all the members of a family were held amenable alike for the insult or misdeed of a single party. Even this is not an adequate parallel, for in the days of the vendetta the females of the house were excepted from the feud. Mrs. Surratt and her daughter were both devoted adherents of the Catholic Church. Though they may have been strong adherents of the rebel cause, their character and dispositions preclude the idea that either of them could have been parties to a murderous conspiracy. The abduction scheme, to which her son is avowed to have been a party, would doubtless have been exploded by Mrs. Surratt's deliberate common sense, if she had been made acquainted with it. The proposal to assassinate the President would have recoiled from her stern indignation, or been melted in her tears. The idea of a woman like her acceding to or considering a proposal like that for an instant, without fear, trembling, horror and dissuasion, is preposterous. John Surratt and his friends knew that it was not well to trust her with a hint of what they may have argued themselves into believing was the fair stroke in war of kidnapping Lincoln and taking him down South. Booth would have been mad, indeed, if he had, in Surratt's absence, gone to Surratt's mother on the very eve of carrying out his more desperate resolve, and told her that he was about to shoot President Lincoln.

"Mrs. Surratt—of whom I had no more knowledge than you had previous to her imprisonment—bore no resemblance to the ideal mother of a Brutus. Her manner was that of a matron bowed down by unexpected and undeserved disgrace, and who depended upon her religion for some support under the load. Perhaps you have not heard that she was ironed during the trial. She was ironed about both her ankles—ironed with a ball and chain. She stepped into the room where the Court sat with great difficulty, and one of her attendants behind was observed to stoop, and support her iron burden with his hand.

"Her case deeply interested me, as it did others. Her sentence surprised and stunned her. She had faith, as she had written her son John in Canada, that it was impossible for a Court to find her guilty of what she was guiltless of. To hear herself condemned to be hung from a gallows must have been to her like listening to some horrible strange portent conveyed in an unknown tongue. The sound of it clanged against her brain; the vague terror of it bruised her heart. But it took some time for her to comprehend that it had the distinct, certain, fatal meaning which it had. And only a day and a night were left her to digest its meaning and prepare for her death. All appeals for mercy to her were of no avail. I wrote a letter to the President urging him to remit her sentence, and left it at Mr. Blair's house the morning of the day of the execution. Anna Surratt attempted to see Mrs. Patterson—to see the President, in vain. It was an awful thing to this girl that her mother was to be the victim of such a fate; and it was the more terrible to her and her mother that the latter was to have so short a shrift. It seemed to both these devout Catholics that no soul could so suddenly be shrived clean and fit for the sight of its Maker.

"Of Mrs. Surratt's judges—well, you have read the trial proceedings. But here is one circumstance of which you may not have heard. Mrs. Surratt, whose cell was within hearing of the sound of conversation in the room where the judges met at the arsenal, stated that one day she heard the murmur of a dispute, for and against her, between some persons in that room. And she got the impression that Judge Bingham's was the voice that pleaded in her favor. Judge Bingham, you know, has been accused of having the blood of this woman on *his* hands. You will obtain some idea of the manner of his dealing with witnesses during the trial from Mr. Gifford. I content myself with relating three incidents, the first two illustrating the temper of the time when the arrests of conspirators and others were being made, and the last illustrating how witnesses were sometimes bullied and scared into making inexact statements:

"When Atzerott, Herold, O'Laughlin, Payne, and Arnold were taken on the gunboat and ironed, the officer or officers in charge found that they had, besides these, a sixth man on their hands, though there were only five indictments. They questioned this sixth man (who was in irons like the other prisoners), but he could give them no satisfaction. He had been ruthlessly seized, dragged upon the gunboat, and disgracefully treated, and he did not know what it was for. That was all. His name, I believe, was Richter. He was an 'elephant,' which the officials had not the shadow of an authority to carry. Nevertheless, he had to remain a fortnight in irons on the gunboat and ten days in prison before he was released. Because they had him, they suspected, probably, that some reason would 'turn up' for their having him. The wolves' teeth were sharp then; every army officer, and detective, and jailor was hungry for a prisoner.

"So a man named John D. Reamer was arrested in Hagerstown, Md., just after the assassination, for no better reason than that somebody had heard him exclaim at his store: 'I've read that reward of $100,000 offered by Gail, of Alabama, to any man who will kill Lincoln.' Reamer was in delicate health. Before he left Washington his captors suffered him to go twenty-four hours without food. He had to beg for a bite. One threw him an ear of corn, as to a hog, with, 'Damn you! that's good enough.' He was brought to Washington and thrown into prison. While he wasted there his son fell ill at his home in Hagerstown—his only son, who, it was at last announced to him, was dying. Reamer besought with all his eloquence to be permitted to go and sit beside the boy's death-bed. This was refused him. He was a Democrat, and was not allowed the slightest opportunity of justification, nor the slightest mercy. News of his son's death arrived and broke his heart. Two months of prison life, and that blow, crushed him. He was released, reached his home, lingered three weary weeks. He and his boy sleep together.

"The accusation against Spangler, at the theatre," resumed Mr. Ford, "that he was privy to Booth's design, never deceived me for a moment. Spangler admired Mr. Lincoln, and was the last person in the theatre to become his enemy. He used to stand near the wings and applaud whenever the President visited the theatre and entered his box. Remark, in this one instance, the manipulation of testimony against him: Rittenspaugh—a witness—was brought before Colonel Lafayette C. Baker, at Baker's office. Being questioned in regard to what happened on the stage, Rittenspaugh told that when Booth jumped from the box and ran across the stage, after firing the pistol, he (Rittenspaugh) said that that was Booth; and that Spangler turned and said: 'Hush your mouth! You don't know whether its Booth or not.' Here Baker broke in on Rittenspaugh, saying: 'By God, if you don't testify to what you said to me before, I'll put you among the rest,' (meaning the prisoners.) 'You said to me that Spangler, when you said "Its Booth," said: "Don't say which way he went."'

"This bullying by Baker was perfectly calculated to shake Rittenspaugh's nerves and cause him to *think* he believed he heard what he did *not* believe he heard. You will appreciate the difference between the impressions designed to be conveyed. What Spangler evidently *did* say was, 'Hush your mouth! you don't know whether it's Booth or not,' a natural exclamation of a man who supposed he heard another slandered, or who was frightened for fear it might not be slander. What Spangler evidently did *not* say: 'Don't say which way he went!' would indicate at once his desire to shield Booth from the consequences of an act to which he (Spangler) was a party, or of which he had some previous intimation, or in which he sympathized."

Mr. Gifford corroborates Mr. Ford's views upon every point referred to in the above imperfect sketch of Mr. Ford's desultory remarks. The hasty imprisonment and honorable release of both Mr. Ford and Mr. Gifford are familiar to all who read the reports of the trial. Mr. Gifford recounts several anecdotes of prison life, of Weichman, and of other witnesses. Weichman he describes as having been in almost constant terror. He was the butt of some of his companions, and of some of the officers. He was once made to believe that he was to be put in irons, and, again, that he had been condemned, without a trial, to be hung. It is Mr. Gifford's impression that Weichman would have consented to almost anything to get himself out of the scrape, and that he did allow his recollection of affairs to be muddled to his own behoof and in the interest of injustice:

"Wood, keeper of the prison, ordered us all, one day, to Judge Holt's office. Judge Bingham was there, and said to Weichman:

"'Why didn't you swear to what you said you would, yesterday?'

"'I've forgotten it, sir,' said Weichman.

"'Damn you!' responded Judge Bingham, 'I'll make you swear to it, and more; and I'll make you get me more testimony against that woman, or I'll hang you!'

"Weichman, scared limp, managed to say:

"'If I could get out, I could get more testimony.'

"'Where?' asked Judge Bingham.

"'Down by the canal.'

"Bingham sent a detective with Weichman at once, to hunt the witness or witnesses up. He then bullied Maddox into saying things. Then he called me and said: 'You see that!' and went on more moderately, as he saw I was not frightened."

Later, while the trial of John Surratt was in progress, Mr. Gifford met Weichman in Washington, and talked with him about the mileage of witnesses. Weichman was about to go to the Court-house to apply for more mileage.

"I thought you men were doing this for patriotism," said Mr. Gifford.

"Patriotism be damned! I'm doing it for money," said Weichman.

The same afternoon Mr. Gifford and Weichman met in the same car between Washington and Baltimore. Conversing upon the assassination and the trial, Weichman, whose conscience troubled him, remarked:

"I'd give a million of dollars if I had had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Wiel summarizes a conspiracy for the conviction of John Surratt, the deliberate atrocity and ingenuity of which must have been the fruit of profound, devilish genius. Mr. Wiel is a Jew, well known in Baltimore, and respected. To him, as he relates, came on a Thursday afternoon, while the Surratt trial was in progress, one Schlesinger, who asked his advice. Schlesinger had just been visited by a Jew named Himmel, who, desiring to unlade his *mind* of its burden, made known to Schlesinger the following details, which Schlesinger, in his turn, proceeded to communicate to Mr. Wiel.

Himmel had been approached, some time before, by a man named S——, a Polish Jew. S—— proposed to Himmel to go on to Washington, where, Himmel was assured, he could make $200 or $300 and his expenses. S—— did not inform Himmel exactly how this was to be done; nevertheless, Himmel accepted the proposition and accompanied S—— to Washington. There they put up at the National Hotel, where S—— registered Himmel as "Seliger." The two then saw one of the acting counsel for the government in the Surratt trial. The lawyer asked Himmel if he had bought rags about military camps during the war. Himmel answered:

"Yes."

"All right," said the lawyer, "Mr. S—— will tell you more about it."

S—— told Himmel more about it, to wit:

Himmel was informed that he would be called upon as a witness at the pending trial. He was to testify that he left Washington on the evening of April 14, 1865, the night of the assassination, with a horse and wagon, in company with a man named "Carl;" that he watered his horse in Bladensburg, where two men came to him—one wrapped in a travelling shawl—and asked him if he was going to Baltimore, and if he could take them there for a compensation? that he took them along; that, in the course of the ride, they gave him their names, one as "Lyons," the other (the man with the shawl) as "Patterson;" that, when they were within a few miles from Baltimore they asked him if there was not a road going around Baltimore, which they could take, and avoid the trouble of passing through the city; and that he directed them to go over Locust Point, and take a row-boat across the basin to Canton. If he should be asked in court if he recognized the prisoner (Surratt), he was to reply: "Yes, that is the man who called himself Patterson."

S——, telling Himmel still more about it, assured Himmel that the man named "Carl"—Himmel's companion in the wagon—would be provided to testify to precisely this same story.

Two additional witnesses, besides Himmel and "Carl," were to be ready—the first passing as "Col. Sigel," and the other as "a pedlar." The instructions of the first were to testify (continuing and corroborating the story of the journey on the assassination night by Himmel and "Carl") that he had been Colonel of a Western regiment during the war; that "Lyons" had served in the regiment, and was known to him personally; that he ("Col. Sigel") was living then in Baltimore; that, on the morning of the 15th of April, 1865 (the morning after the night when Himmel and Carl were to swear they directed "Patterson," Surratt, and "Lyons" over Locust Point and across the basin to Canton), he crossed, on business, to Canton, and there saw "Lyons" with a stranger taking breakfast at a tavern; that he spoke to "Lyons," calling him by name; that Lyons asked him not to call him by name, as he was there on secret business, and would like to procure a conveyance to take him into the country; that, on his return to the city, he got a hack for them and despatched it to Canton. He, "Colonel Sigel," was also to recognize the prisoner Surratt as the stranger whom he saw at the tavern with "Lyons."

"The pedlar"—the last of the four witnesses—was to clinch the above testimony of the other three in a peculiarly ingenious way. The whole object of the plot was, of course, to prove that Surratt, who was in Elmira, New York, on the night of the assassination, had been in Washington, and a party to the crime, on that night, and that he had quitted Washington after the deed and been traced all the way to Baltimore and beyond. Here is the part assigned to "the pedlar:"

He was to swear that he had gone out to the camp of some regiments quartered near Washington, with knives, pistols, jewellery, etc., to sell; that he was acquainted with a man named "Lyons," in a certain regiment; that on the 14th of April he sold "Lyons" a large dirk-knife, and asked him, while they were talking together during the progress of the purchase "if he would be in town in the evening?" that Lyons replied, "yes, I'm going to the theatre;" that he ("the pedlar") said: "Well, I'll be there too;" that "Lyons" advised him not to go to the theatre that evening, because there would be a difficulty; that he, being curious, did nevertheless go to the theatre; that "Lyons" came out (this being before the assassination) and met him at the door; that "Lyons" said to him, "Look here, you had something to-day in your box which I must have;" that he asked what that was? that "Lyons" answered: "That wig you had in the bottom of your box;" that "Lyons" urged upon him, in front of the theatre, to run home and get it and he would pay well for it; that he did go and bring the wig, for which he asked "Lyons" four dollars; and that "Lyons," taking the wig and handing him a five dollar note, told him to "spend the rest for drinks." And if the Court should ask *him*, "the pedlar," if he was in the habit of dealing in wigs, he was to respond that this was a wig which he had received from a widow lady—the wig of her deceased husband—in part payment for a set of jewellery. And he could explain that transactions of this sort were very frequent to travelling pedlars.

Such was the fine scheme, as related by Himmel to Schlesinger, and by Schlesinger to Mr. Wiel. Lyons was a myth. But "the pedlar" was to prove that "Lyons" was at the theatre on the evening of the assassination; that "Lyons" had bought a dirk-knife and a wig of him under suspicious circumstances. The other "witnesses" were to swear that this "Lyons," who did the "suspicious business," journeyed beyond Baltimore that night with Surratt. They all *knew* (?) "Lyons," and it was only by making him a personage in their story that they could swear that they had also seen Surratt. In brief, by swearing that they all knew and saw and spoke with "Lyons" that fatal evening, and that there was a stranger with him, "wrapped in a shawl," it would be easy enough to swear in the court-room that Surratt was the man in the shawl.

Mr. Wiel at once made known this information to Mr. Ford, and measures were taken to inform the proper parties of the discovery. The plot, therefore, came to grief. Himmel recoiled from taking any share in it, as evinced by his confidence to Schlesinger. But Mr. Wiel is informed that the men engaged to personate the other witnesses were kept in Washington some time, in the expectation of being called upon the stand for the government—their expenses being paid, in the meanwhile, *not* by themselves.

J. B. S.

## THE WICKEDEST GENERAL.

### Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, Impales Kilpatrick.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 10th October, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

SIR: I see by the public prints that General Kilpatrick has [illegible] me with his disapprobation before the people of Pennsylvania. He informs them, substantially, that he tamed me by capturing me and riding me two hundred miles on a bare-back mule. I will do the gentleman the justice to say that I knew that [illegible] he uttered it. I surrendered to General Schofield, at Greensboro, N. C., on the 2d of May, 1865, who told me to go to my home and remain there, saying if he got any orders to arrest me he would send there for me.

Accordingly I was arrested on the 13th of May at home by a detachment of 300 cavalry under Major Porter, of Harrisburg, of whom I received nothing but kindness and courtesy. I came in a buggy to Salisbury, where we took the cars. I saw no mule on the trip, though I *thought* I saw an ass at the General's headquarters. This impression has been since confirmed.

The General no doubt remembers, among other incidents of the war, the dressing up of a strumpet—who assisted him in *putting down the rebellion*—in the uniform of an orderly and introducing her into a respectable family of ladies in a certain village in North Carolina. This, and other feats of *arms* and strategy, so creditable to the uniform he wore and the flag under which he served, would, no doubt, have been quite as amusing as the mule story to his hearers. I wonder he forgot it.

Respectfully yours, Z. B. VANCE.

### English Agricultural Laborers.

If there is a country in the world which has an undoubted claim to greatness it is Great Britain, yet in that powerful land, with all its boasted liberty and enlightenment, there is among the lower classes, not at all to speak of the lowest, more misery, mental degradation, and actual serfdom, than Americans can easily believe. Generally, their poverty in ordinary times does not reach actual want, and with their cheap prices a tolerable living can be eked out, but the "unintelligence" and want of education observable in numbers of the artisan class of the manufacturing towns is widespread in the agricultural districts. Such is the position now occupied by the English peasant that philanthropists are beginning to think that the efforts of Exeter Hall might be more profitably employed nearer the Severn or Thames than Borrioboola-Gha. Men like Fawcett are devoting their energies to this task, and we shall await their efforts with expectation. The prominent evils which the peasant's labor under are: *First*—Insufficiency of educational facilities—not merely numbers of free schools, but the opportunity of enjoying their advantages. *Second*—Want of suitable cottage accomodation on the farms and in the villages for the farm-workers. *Third*—Want of a modified code of game laws, the present system greatly demoralizing the peasantry. *Fourth*—The need of better management of the land by the proprietors, consisting, at least, in executing "landlords' improvements," and in affording long and rational leases to the tenant farmers. Professor Fawcett is anxious to introduce a system of national education, compulsory on all agricultural children under thirteen. One thing is certain, that something ought to be done to elevate the peasants of a people, undoubtedly a fine race, from the condition described by Mr. George Potter, who says:

The position of the agricultural laborer might be far better than it is if the landlords only did their duty towards them as *fellow-creatures; but the fact is that the life of a hare or a pheasant is considered of far more importance by many of them than that of a human being.*

This may be exaggerated, but it is only stating in warmer words what the *Economist* describes as the "unduly depressed condition of English agricultural laborers."

### Church-Going as an Occupation.

To show how lax we are in attending upon church services, with the opportunity at our very doors, an interesting story is now going the rounds of the press to show the eagerness for worship manifested by the people in Swedish Lapland. Population there is sparse and parishes are few; yet the people are represented as going any given number of miles on foot, on horseback, in carts and carriages, to attend divine service on Sunday. The climax of this devotion is reached in the statement that some of the church-goers live at such a distance as to compel them to start from home on Thursday in order to be in season for the Sunday service.

*Mem.*—It does not seem to occur to any of the religious journals which circulate this interesting story that, if it takes from Thursday to Sunday to get to church, it must require from Monday to Thursday to get back home again. To the ordinary Swedish Laplandish mind this arithmetic would seem to suggest staying at home or staying at church as a saving of time and travel.

### The Welsh Language.

Some of our readers have doubtless spent a few weeks at, one of the Welsh watering places. The peculiar orthography and pronunciation of such names as Llanerchymedd, Amlwch, Llangwnadle, Brarchy Pwall Fwllbell, Llibanyslyd, and Llanllwchaiarn, must have dismayed them. Remembering their efforts to write or read these and others equally worse, they can sympathize with an irate English revising barrister who at a recent registration, puzzled with the orthography of some unknown locality, declared that the Welsh language was "the last remnant of barbarism in Europe." The opinion being judicial we presume it must be correct, but for all that we believe philologists will find a rich mine of study in the Cymric dialect of the Celtic tongue.

# OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

## Notes on the National Wealth—Annual Gross Income—Annual Net Savings.

## THE WASTE OF THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

SIR: My friend, the Hon. Isaac Butts, of Rochester, some time ago wrote to me inquiring where he should find the material for estimating the national wealth, annual gross income, and annual net savings of the country, and at a casual interview which I subsequently had the pleasure of having with him renewed the expression of his interest in the question. I have seen other indications that thinking men are disposed to consider the relations which our present degree of taxation and our present modes of taxation bear to our wealth, income, savings. I therefore think it may be proper to send you some notes on that subject, which were too rapidly put into form to allow me to complete all the investigations which connect themselves with the matter, or to state all the conclusions to which the facts lead, but which, nevertheless, contain much information which is trustworthy, and which at this moment may be peculiarly interesting to the public. Very truly yours,

S. J. TILDEN.

NEW YORK, October 12, 1868.

NATIONAL WEALTH.

The census of 1860 gave it as $16,159,616,068. That was obtained under instructions to the marshals to add to the assessments enough to give the true valuation. It was over four thousand millions more than the assessed values of property. Deducting the slaves, the amount is $14,223,000,000. This is the most authentic information we have. But in the volume of the census published in 1866 is a table of valuations said to be returned by individuals, which make the aggregate about three thousand millions greater. I have never seen that table referred to in any of the various papers published under the auspices of the Treasury for the purpose of strengthening the credit of our public securities, and which naturally take the most favorable and flattering views of our national resources. How much of that additional three thousand millions arises from an increased valuation of the slaves does not appear. If the statement contains all the items which are theoretically in assessments for the purposes of taxation, large deductions would be necessary in order to find the real amount of our national wealth. The property in this country owned by foreigners is included. So is all property represented by securities and stocks of this country held abroad, amounting to several hundred millions. So are a vast aggregate of credits which, when you come to compute the property of a community in which both creditor and debtor live, add nothing to the total. Of these there must have been many hundreds of millions of bonds and mortgages, notes and accounts. There were in 1860 about 450 millions of railroad bonds. There were 250 millions of bank deposits; 200 of bank notes; and 420 of bank capital; 150 and more millions of deposits in savings banks, and a large amount of State and municipal bonds. There were also stocks in corporations representing values, consisting mainly of real estate, as 760 millions of railroad stock, and many others of a similar character. It is probable that there various deductions, and a proper allowance for the value of the slaves would not leave this table much larger than the $14,223,000,000 returned by the marshals. At any rate I will imitate the early Knickerbockers who, according to Washington Irving, resolved that they would adopt for their infant colony the laws of Moses until a better code should be devised. I will take census returns until a better statement is found.

The national wealth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1858, is stated by Professor Levi to be commonly estimated at £6,000,000,000, or $29,010,000,000.

OUR ANNUAL GROSS INCOME.

The estimate prepared by Dr. Elder, to aid the Treasury in the negotiation of loans, places the production of the country in 1860 at $3,736,000,000, or about 26.3 per cent. of the whole valuation of property. It professes to follow the methods adopted by Professor Tucker in his similar estimates for 1830 and 1840, but its author thinks that many large items are omitted. The products of agriculture are made up by adding 90 per cent. to the amount in 1850, as computed by Professor Tucker. They are mostly food, which, except as exported, increases in nearly the same ratio with population, or about 35 per cent. instead of 90. The cotton and tobacco and other exportable articles would scarcely carry up the average to 50 per cent., leaving four hundred and twenty-five millions of over-estimate. The allowance from productions of manufacture for the cost of the raw material is one-third; while the actual returns of the census make it about 55 per cent., showing here, also, an over-estimate of $75,000,000. And some products are repeated in several successive forms. If we take the estimate without reduction, it gives about $115 per head as the yearly product.

ANNUAL GROSS INCOME OF THE BRITISH NATION.

Mr. J. R. McCulloch, in the edition of his statistical account of the British Empire, published in 1854, estimated the gross income of the people of England and Scotland (referring, I think, to 1840), at £18¾, or $89.54 per head; and that of the people of Ireland at about one-third of that amount.

Professor Levi, in his work on Taxation, published in 1860, estimated the whole gross income of the United Kingdom at 600,000,000 of pounds, or 2,904,000,000 of dollars, for 29,000,000 of people in 1858, or about $100 per head. Mr. Baxter, in his very elaborate work on the National Income, read before the Statistical Society of London in January of the present year, sums up the result thus:

"The original earnings out of which the nation provides food and clothing, and pays all taxes and expenses, may be taken at from £550,000,000 to £600,000,000 a year. The second-hand, or dependent income, which is paid out of original earnings, and gives a deceptive magnitude to the national income roll, is from £200,000,000 to £210,000,000." And he adds: "The income of England is the largest of any nation, and shows wonderful good fortune and prosperity."

We have the advantage of cheap production in agriculture. They have the advantage of cheap production in manufactures and mining; of an accumulated capital twice as large as ours, and an abundance of costly machinery to economize human labor; of a varied and profitable foreign commerce three times as large as ours. We are a debtor nation, paying fifty or sixty millions a year in gold to our foreign creditors; they are a creditor nation receiving thirty millions of pounds, or one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars a year from foreign debtors or foreign investments.

ANNUAL NATIONAL SAVINGS.

Mr. Gladstone, in delivering his financial statement, as Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, in 1861, said: "What are the annual savings of this country? May we take them to be £50,000,000? Enormous as that sum is, I believe it may be taken as the amount which the skill, and the capital, and the industry, and the thrift of England may be computed to lay by every year." That sum is $242,000,000 in gold value, as the annual savings or growth of capital of the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland, at that time having a population of 29,321,000; with its vast accumulated wealth, twice as large as all our property in 1850; with an ocean commerce three times as large as ours, and with its immense and costly machinery applied to manufacturing so successfully as to excel all other nations in the competition. This I assume to be, after all the taxes are paid; after all that part of the taxes which is not saved by the recipients of the money paid out in the public expenditure has been taken from the national income.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

No very satisfactory attempt has been made to analyze the complex facts necessary to enable us to determine with certainty, even if we can find the means to do so, the amount of the annual savings of our people, on the basis of our condition in 1860. No doubt it would be among the best methods to take a periodical account of our stock, as a merchant does. Several attempts have been made to do so from data afforded by the census of 1860, as compared with the census of 1850. Comparing the assessments of those years, the personal property increased from about $2,100,000,000 to $5,100,000,000, and the real estate from $3,900,000,000 to $7,000,000,


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650, or about $3,000,000 in personal and $1,000,000 in real estate. In both cases the value of the figures is included in the personal. The aggregate of the "true valuation" by the census of 1860, is about $7,000,000, but, deducting $60,000,000 for the value of the slaves, the amount is reduced to $67,000,000. The aggregate valuation of 1868, 600,000 for the value of the slaves from the list, 1868, 600 gives as the "true valuation" in 1868, as have $66,000,000. The result is an increase of about $1,000,000 in the ten years. But there are many qualifications in this result. Some of the items, such as in mechanicals and carpenters, that they tend even there to become more perfect. It is certain that the "true valuation" in 1868, as compared with that of 1860, is much greater in proportion to the number of things or higher nominal values. This seems to be true in every place where we have the means of ascertaining to quantity. Take the case of the slaves. All this increase is attributed to the increase of the value of the increase of numbers, and the increase of the value of the slaves, estimated at $800,000,000 in 1860, and $1,000,000,000 in 1868. The increase of the horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are given. About 30 per cent in the increase in quantity, and about 40 per cent. in more marking up. The important principle—"the real value of the horse—cattle is subjected to no exact a test; but an immense marking up is certain. The valuation needs from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000, an increase of the enormous amount of $4,000,000, or about 40 per cent. While the average increase has at per cent. That is more than 1 per cent. compounded every year of etc. It cannot be possible that more than a small fraction of this is actual enlargement of the value derived after supporting the farmers and their families, and paying the expenses of the farm, and the necessary profit, estimated and particular interest, and the increase of the value which could have been obtained by other purposes or other kinds of property. There are, distilleries, cities in which an increase of manufacture capacity, resulting from other causes, may be fairly calculated, but the mass of this increase of valuation cannot be of that character; for if it were result it be properly created in income, and it is an equal growth of wealth. If an individual were required to pay the whole of it to a tax for the public treasury, he would be left by nothing his farm; if the whole community were required to pay it, they would all be robbed, and nothing happens. There is a similar fallacy in regard to the increase of the value of the public lands, and of land was increased by the original increase of the public stocks and bonds, and all these forms of increase and accumulation of capital, and of the enormous increase of wealth in the usual modes of accumulating property, and it cannot be doubted that hundreds of millions of them existed in 1868. The Revenue Department, under Commissioner Rollins, has this subject, and to the most conclusion that our average income for the period between 1860 and 1868 were about $800,000,000 a year, and could not be more than $600,000,000. If we take the former amount, we might assume that the latter year of the income, which would perhaps have been about $600,000,000. The *International Almanac* for 1868 calculates the aggregate income of the United States for 1867 at $1,000,000,000, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report of last year, represents a growth of that estimate, which would not seem, however, to be based on the true result of the method of computation. I do not think any of these computations, and I have the honor to see whether data could be made one for which I would be willing to be responsible. I have made the condition in which the discussions have attacks, in order to show some light on the question whether we can afford to continue our present course of taxation. Whatever conclusion may be, it is fitting the time instead of our annual revenue—this year, or a year or two hence, or in the future, in the future of our annual revenue—this year, or a year or two hence, or in the future, in the future of our annual revenue—this year, or a year or two hence, or in the future, in the future

## CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

### An Account of the Inauguration.

Men ask, where is Ithaca?—and we answer, in the language that measures distance only by time, twelve hours from the metropolis, and all distances are reckoned thence.

In 1788, three men—Dumond, Hinepaugh, and Yaple, ex-revolutionary soldiers, after a journey from Kingston on the Hudson, which they left choked with Admiral Vaughan's ashes—found themselves on a level alluvial land, just above the level of Cayuga Lake, a rich soil, a fertile and fresh field. By canoe and Indian footpaths the travel had been one month and nineteen days. They were practical and sought food. They first planted corn and built log cabins. It is the usual pioneer history. Dumond's child was the first birth—a traveller's daughter—Rachel Allen, the first death. These laid the great foundations of living and dying—the two facts of all our history—a cradle and a coffin.

Then Mr. Abraham Bloodgood, a gentleman from Albany, became the owner of the land; and then Simeon De Witt, to whom Washington offered the place of Surveyor-General of the United States, possessed it.

It was Ithaca, because classical precedent was everything in these days, and as the modern Theaki, in the Ionian Sea—the Ithaca of which Homer and Virgil wrote—was by the waterside, this lake-washed valley received this designation.

In 1810, Mr. De Witt and Colonel Varick, the military secretary of Washington, visit it, and predict its prosperity. But these predictions never saw broadest promise of fulfilment till Ezra Cornell founded, with a perseverance over difficulties that only a few of us in their fulness comprehend, the University whose inauguration day is now before us.

If there is a month in the year that may be trusted, it is October. An October true to itself is a very festival of nature. And nowhere is it more charming than in "the lake country." The haze veil is over the water, softening all the picture of the subdued field and tinted wood. "So brightly breaks the morning" of the Cornell inauguration. At the sunrise, there was a salute of artillery, probably an ingenious compliment to the military organization already instituted, for these Cornellians or Cornelians are to be learners here of that first of the exact sciences—and a full dress of blue, a service dress of gray, is to distinguish them. Mr. Finch's broad and beautiful stanzas of, "The Blue and the Gray," will come in memory.

Right heartily out rang the bells—perhaps to chime. If their voices were not heard, the delay is but a temporary one. Ithaca has arrived to the great good fortune that has come to it, by reason of its being constituted a seat of learning, and made all proper jubilant noise, waking the slumbering lake-side.

A number of gentlemen, distinguished in power and place, arrived yesterday. Among these Mr. Pruyn, Chancellor of the Regents of the University, Mr. Meredith Read, the historian, Henry Stevens, the eminent English bookseller, Astronomer Peters, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor—though the former was compelled to leave before the exercises of inauguration—Mr. Erastus Brooks, and with them many others, who wisely look with unusual interest at the opening day of the University. Of the most interesting of all the groups were those of the students, who have come already in great force, for Cornell has presented itself in the full power of a very attractive career of study. Examinations were had—not very severe as of course, at the initiation—and those who had gone through the opening ordeal were relieved and rejoicing. Everything took on a college look. Chums were sought, societies "Sig," "Alpha Delt," and all mysteries of Grecian alphabet canvassed for by vociferously vocal delegates, rooms to be drawn, and at once the University had its chapter first fully written.

At 10 o'clock a full assemblage convened at the Library Hall. It is of the most extraordinary features of this day that the superb gift of this hall, itself more than beyond the ordinary limit even of great generosity, is in the greater gift of the University almost overlooked. The building is in full life—reading rooms, reception rooms, alcoves, and all—and the fortunate holders of the three hundred reserved seats are to be felicitated. This room has too small stage, too low gallery, but is, notwithstanding all this, most convenient.

The decorations of the hall were in unusually good taste—because an effect, rather than a variety of color, was arranged. The great concave of the stage was in pale red, and with the names of the founder and the president as its only ornament. Above it, on the wall, were Mr. Cornell's words:

"I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study."

The drapery was of white, emblazoned with stars of gold. The superintendent of this decoration was Mr. William Johnson, son of that memorable counsellor, Ben Johnson, of Ithaca. Vases of bright flowers completed the equipage of the stage.

The procession entered, amidst Whitlock's delightful music of "Hail to the Chief," in the following order:

The Founder.
The President.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Chancellor of the Regents.
The Regents.
The Trustees.

The Hon. William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, officiated as president of the day. The inauguration commenced with the invocation of the Divine blessing by the Rev. Dr. Strong, of the Reformed Dutch Church. Then the founder, the Hon. Ezra Cornell, rose to make the address and to deliver the keys. Mr. C. looked very sadly worn by long and severe illness, the result of his terrible load of cares. He said, very wisely, that the University was to teach men to master the practical questions of life with efficiency and honor. All was yet in its beginning. The great object of the University was to instruct—society was better for culture, and the wider this culture could be extended, so much the better for man.

The address was a genuine reflection of Mr. Cornell's thought, a severe leaning towards intense practicalism; but it is also characteristic of Mr. C. that he calls around him men who appreciate in all their beauty life's elegancies. On the future of this institution we rest our hopes, he said. Its beginning is this hour, but the long ages only will see the great results. He declared his belief of the full fitness of of the officers he had chosen, and, invoking the blessing of Heaven on the undertaking, he commended it to the favor of the American people.

It certainly was a very gratifying feature of this occasion that this address was listened to by the two gentlemen who represent all the educational interests the great State, the Chancellor of the Regents of the University and the Superintendent of the Common Schools. It was the welcome given to these new laborers in the field of learning, so that the teacher goes on his work with the encouragement of all.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodford made the address for the State authorities—a very animated and able one. He alluded very gracefully to the fact that he had been fellow-student at the same college (Hobart). This was a young university, with young men for its president and its professors, and no obsolete or effete ideas were to govern it. It was to be the fresh and vigorous exponent of the last, best learning of the age.

He then called to his side President White, and administered to him the institution of office, with its pledges of fulfilment, on his honor as a man, and then the music poured out its "So brightly breaks the morning."

President White then rose and delivered his inaugural address. "A deliverance from old ideas under which education had been groaning." Such were his prefatory words and type idea.

It was a history of the institution, as having arisen out of a great pause made by the nation during its chief horror of war, to give of its landed treasure—most real of all—for the encouragement of the science of life, of our daily food, of agriculture. This was supplemented by the magnificent generosity of Ezra Cornell.

The endowment of this University to-day exceeds a million of dollars, and prospectively three or four; and every dollar of it is due to the untiring labor, night and day, of this founder.

The corner-stone idea of this University is the close relation of liberal and practical education. To till the earth at the foundation; to speak the voices of the brightest classic at the topstone. The legend struck in solid brass for the University seal, to be inscribed hereafter on all University documents as long as the institution shall last, is that which is inscribed on these walls, the expressed and condensed wish of the founder.

He was especially severe on what he designated as sectarian colleges, claiming for Cornell that it was to be totally free from the platform of foundation on any one sect or combination of sects. He believed that but for the sectarian idea, this country would long since have possessed a great University, complete in all learning. Men had been rejected as college professors, however distinguished in acquirement, because they were Episcopalians, or Presbyterians, or Unitarians. Place the strongest men of any belief under such a system and they are robbed of half their strength. It is well known, said Mr. White, that there is a college (?) where a most competent candidate for professor was rejected because he was not of the precise party or ring inside the Church the college represented. It may be said this leads to an unchristian college. Then so does the common school system, and where, said Mr. W., would be the Christian idea but for this most unchristian common school system.

The infidels of the last age were educated at sectarian colleges.

Prayers, not dogmatic or ceremonial, would be offered. Praise and prayer shall ascend from this University clothed in beauty.

It may well be questioned whether Mr. White has not stated his theories too strongly and so that they will be misunderstood and misjudged. I say theories, for I believe in this case they are but theories, and that he really believes in a religious rule.

This chronicler ventures to differ, presumptuous as it may be, from the president. A decided distinct religious belief of, and in the truth, as the godly common sense of civilized mankind agree on that truth, is first, but greatest of all. A man might better go all his days in the belief that the earth is a plain, and that the sun goes around it, and yet know the salvation of his immortality. Mournful, indeed, the knowledge that is screwed down in the coffin.

I thought Mr. White gave over prominence to the disclaimer of sectarian bias. Sectarianism is but another name for a human being's preference for a special channel of truth.

This address was very able and fresh—a bold knocking at or in the doors of settled rules, and it will receive the careful reading of educators and educated all over civilization. It declares the plan and purpose of a rich university which comes into the field, claiming peerage at once with the institutions of the ages, for time is enumerated by results. The tanner of 1700 left his leather in the vats for years, the chemist of 1868 does the work in a few days; *which wears the best?* They who read the history of all our colleges a century hence will best answer that question. The inventor of to-day is the laborer of yesterday.

I could not fail to admire this address, for it was an earnest utterance from a bold standpoint of new voices in the old halls of learning. It challenges admiration for Cornell University, that it thus avouches boldly its peculiar ways of arriving at the truths of the physical and the intellectual. Victor or vanquished, it shows its heraldry somewhat red, but perhaps safely so.

The adaptation of this University to the American people, to the American needs, to the present times, not to those of the English people, the English needs, the German idea; not to the times of Erasmus and Bacon and Dr. Dwight, but to the men and things of to-day. Such, the President said, was in brief the force of the theory of this University, and he said he was strengthened in this by a letter, extracts from which he read, of Professor Goldwin Smith.

It must no longer be the taunt of society to the college graduate that, as he leaves his college, he *begins* his knowledge of practical life. He stated that the term of office of the trustees of the college was five years, not for life, and as soon as the number of graduates exceeds fifty, themselves will elect a trustee.

It is sought to cultivate the kindest association of professor and student—the professor not a pedagogue policeman, but the fraternity to be of man to man, of older with younger students.

There is to be no distinction or exclusion of race, and it is probable soon to be equal admission of sex; but in this last declaration the president declared he spoke only for himself.

The president's defence of the learning achieved by the great names of music and poetry was very interesting to hear. It only confirms me in the judgment that my pleasant, educated, ornamented Radical friends bark much worse than they bite.

I believe the nature of things—the absolute truths of beauty and order, and the associations of all that is worth loving, of all that fits to the soul of life—will draw these gentlemen at last (and it is not long delayed) to be conservative—a word which frightens the weak mind only, as it most attracts those who know most of mankind, as it actually is.

After his immediate address, the president summoned the faculty, and a mass of learning rose, in masculine garb, and they were brightly addressed, and they avouched their fidelity to their chief.

He then addressed the students (and Cornell University shows a larger class than any other), and urged them to rise above all the meannesses and tricks of college life, and to give their young energies to the duty to which the great foundation of this University had called them.

A generous and affecting address to Mr. Cornell followed, in which Mr. White avouched his belief that the half of the founder's devotion and usefulness had not yet been told. He had been charged with the high crime of desiring to erect a monument to himself. Would that more men might thus essay to build their memorial. He had been charged with robbing the other colleges. He has been their best benefactor. He had been charged with seeking to enrich his own private fortune; why, he had come to the very jaws of death, in his efforts to enrich, physically and intellectually, other men. In the name of the nation and State, and mind and body of the whole people, he gave thanks to Ezra Cornell. May the applause of men, the gratitude of service, the blessing of Heaven rest upon the Cornell University.

The professors then made honorable pledge of faithful service, and were duly constituted the faculty, and Professor Russell, as the representative of the faculty pronounced the answering address, reflecting the views expressed with such strong originality by President White.

Perhaps while this gentleman is speaking it may be wise for us to ask whether all "practical education," however sustained or stimulated by all the arts, will even *more educate mankind in strength and beauty* than have the Shakespeares, and Miltons, and and Popes, and Byrons, and Goldsmiths, and above all the Walter Scott, who studied old books in old ways, believed in "the classics" and sought most of all, for great thoughts, and sought successfully. One line of these men has educated more human minds to thought than a group of universities.

Let Mr. Lowe exult. This speech about true English education is given over and over again, more or less diluted. Whether he was for or against the chaotic Reform bill is of little importance; he said, in words mankind do not forget, great truths that awakened men to look at what they were doing.

Mr. Russell said well that the charter of the University, by its provision for the best, had selected scholars of the academies and common schools, as its scholars would make Cornell of extraordinary strength.

The professors were determined not to act as policemen in preserving order, but to treat the scholars as *gentlemen*, as men of honor, and find order in that.

Chancellor Pruyn then addressed the President, honoring the object and purposes of the University, as meeting the warm approval of the regents, and receive and welcome it with all cordiality, all good feeling, and the heartiest desire for its most complete success.

The relations of the Regents and the University can not but be agreeable. He was delighted to hear the avowal of the President that this was to be, though not sectarian, a religious institution. Those who are sectarian have done good and great work, even if in the old beaten path, and men have brought to them great and good influences. Nor was it less gratifying to know that every day was to witness the beauty of devotion—those perfect words of that perfect prayer taught by our Lord, and attested by Christian hearts in every place of Christendom.

Mr. Pruyn had been delighted to hear the words before expressed that the connection and co-operation of the Trustees would be continued. Only then can there be efficiency.

He alluded to the probability that many of these young students thus beginning its life, would be here to celebrate the jubilee anniversary. Then they would see what had been the vast progress of learning, and be faithful witnesses of what the work of good had been.

He spoke approvingly of Ithaca as a most suitable location. Here where the lines of the dividing waters rise, by the shore of the beautiful and far connecting Cayuga, where no North, no South, be East, no West is known in superiority; here, indeed, well may this university rise to grandeur.

And especially gratifying that it were to rise in that State, founded by the Hollanders, who, above all things, preferred the gift of an university even more than the remission of taxation, and especially in this beautiful village, founded by one of Holland lineage, Simeon De Witt, the friend of Washington.

And here the inauguration ceremonies of the morning ended. SENTINEL.

### Afternoon.

I doubt if the annals of any of our colleges, in their old or young days, could show a more beautiful pageant of human life, in its best estate, than that which this afternoon has been witnessed on the slope of the East Hill of the great valley of Ithica. The grand stone halls already crowded with students—the vast concourse of the people, keenly alive to the scene—the chimes, all ready to utter their far-heard voices—savans whom the intellect of the earth recognizes—scholars, dignitaries, the trustees—all grouped around the wan and worn form of the founder, and all this while beneath us was the sweet panorama of lake and garden and busy town—all this may not readily be forgotten. The beautiful bells were sweetly played by Mr. Goldrick, formerly of the Cathedral at Albany. It was quadruple reward to the giver to see the delight of the multitude. We all welcomed Louis Agassiz, who finished here his recent wanderings of six thousand miles of far Western travel. How admirably he spoke, so clearly, so impressively—master of our tongue, though his mother voice is of the Rhineland.

And George William Curtis was faithful to his masterly utterances of the most graceful and the most musical words. Of all these the rapidly closing mail will only allow me to glance.

It was a superb festival of literature, and the University may well rejoice in the good omens of that happy hour.

Among those who addressed the audience was Mr. Weaver, the gentleman last winter appointed to the Superintendency of the Common Schools of this State, and he proved how correct the judgment was that decreed his selection to this most important place.

But the afternoon demands more than this mere postscript to the morning's narrative. SENTINEL.

## SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.

### Way to Bring Capital in the South—Necessity of Giving Greater Publicity to their Resources—Emigrants—Where to be Found—Lines of Steamers, etc.

The Southern States have in themselves the power of becoming as wealthy and even wealthier than they ever were. Let them practice the maxims of political economy, the application of which is at the basis of the greatness of European nations. Let them make an appeal to the proper form to capital and labor, and they will find in the resources these two elements bring along with them the means of recovering their lost fortunes. The general principle once found, it remains for them to look on the practical side of the question; to examine it in its detail, and to see by what series of measures the wants of the State can be satisfied.

The position of the South is well known. Ruined by the war, the planters and the people in general have nothing left now but their lands. Land, the richest thing in the world under cultivation, is the poorest imaginable property without the co-operative action of labor and capital. In the present state of affairs the South has then to make an appeal to both. It is presumable, for the moment at least, that an application to Europeans would be attended with better results than a call upon Northern capital and labor. All they would have to do to reach their object would be to introduce their lands upon foreign markets. But in this, as in everything else, the proper way of introducing them is to be found. Years ago we made some attempts to sell lands in Georgia; the property was excellent, and at a very low figure; a fortune might have been realized in a very few years by working it up, or selling it again. This was considered by the persons to whom we offered it; but the regular and invariable answer was, that the agitated and troublesome state of political affairs in the Union did not justify the investment of money in the United States. The capitalists whom we saw, feared another revolution, or best, a conflict of races; they were unwilling to risk their money; they thought Southerners were anxious to sell their lands because they wished to leave the country and never return again. Their misgivings were, of course, erroneous. But they produced the same results as if they had rested on a steadfast foundation. The first condition of success is, then, for the South to remove the causes of these apprehensions. Capital, and even labor, will never go to them so long as they exist. They must demonstrate by their acts that far from being willing to leave their lands and settle elsewhere, they are decided to remain where they are and conquer by their energy and labor the fortunes they have lost.

THE WAY TO BRING CAPITAL IN THE SOUTH.

One of the best means by which Southern people could induce home and foreign capital to come to them would be, in our opinion, to club together for the sale of their lands. For instance, a joint stock company authorized by the State could be formed, stock and script be issued and sold here and upon foreign markets. If the company offered in its organization the three following conditions; if it was composed of the solid men of the States; if it presented sufficient moral and material guarantees; if it had the sanction of the Legislature and of the President of the United States, certifying the validity of the transaction, and a certificate from foreign officials, such a company would, in our estimation, be favorably received in foreign markets. It would at the same time be necessary to give it a great publicity by advertising and writing about it, so as to make it popular. We saw ourselves during our stay in Europe several large transactions not half as good nor safe as the one we allude to, become entirely successful and produce several millions, simply by adroit management, and by the use of the means we now indicate. The formation of such companies would have a double advantage; they would prove the willingness of the inhabitants to run an equal risk with the capitalist in the settlement of the soil; they would at the same time be accepted as security for the success of the enterprise. They might, ultimately, assume great importance and become instrumental in establishing through the States the means of land and water communication they are now wanting, and in working for the increase of the general prosperity, work for their own.

NECESSITY OF GIVING GREATER PUBLICITY TO THEIR RESOURCES.

As a general thing, the soil, climate, resources and wealth of the United States are unknown to the European. Also, if he emigrates, it is rather on account of the difficulty to live in his own country than in consequence of a correct appreciation of the chances in store for him on this continent. In most of the cases, he yields to the solicitations of his relatives and friends in America, more than to the impulse of his own nature. The cause of this finds its explanation in our neglect in presenting to Europeans, in a language they can understand and through popular channels of publicity, a description of our country and an explanation of the means by which it can be reached. On the other hand, our natural products, our mines, our crops, our manufactures are seldom, if ever, placed under his eyes. Instead of doing as Englishmen and Frenchmen do, sending samples of cotton, wheat, corn, oil, cattle, sheep, &c., to the yearly agricultural expositions held in various parts of these two countries, we take good care never to mix with associations of that kind for fear of being entangled in the affairs of foreign nations. The result of this narrow-minded policy, of this dangerous exclusiveness, is to put the United States in a comparative obscurity and to lose thereby a large number of emigrants who are now taking the road to China and Japan, to Australia, Algeria, and Brazil. An active publicity and frequent expositions of our natural resources are indispensable to the maintenance and increase of European emigration to our shores. So long as this business is not properly attended to, we shall remain as closed as the empire of Turkey to the eyes of the civilized communities of Europe. European capital will avoid investment in American enterprise; even emigration will decline in proportion to the efforts made by other people to make it take other directions. We would, then, advise the Southern States to send samples of their natural produces to all European public exhibitions. Their various qualities of cotton, wool, sugar, cereals, ores, coal, and wood, will certainly attract a great deal of attention among masses of men who are all looking for some new business, or for extending the old ones. They ought at the same time have agents selected among men of culture and large acquaintances, whose business would be to connect the planter and Southern commission merchants with European houses, and to open business with them. But we cannot be too emphatic on this point. A great attention ought to be paid to the selection of these men; for, if they were to be as the majority of the American commissioners sent by the States to the Paris Exhibition, if they were like them, ignorant of the language and of the usages of the community in the midst of which they were sent, their mission would undoubtedly result in a complete failure. We were unfortunately unwilling witnesses to their unsuccess, which, in the majority of cases, was brought about by their ineptitude.

COUNTRIES WHERE EMIGRANTS ARE FOUND AND THE WAY TO BRING THEM HERE.

What we have just said refers simply to the means of inducing foreign capital to seek an investment in the South. It will not go there, however, if it does not find the way to associate itself with profitable labor. Now, in the mind of the European, between white and black labor, white labor will always have the preference. It is, then, indispensable for Southerners to call to them white emigration in the same time as they make an appeal to foreign capital, for they will not obtain the one without the other.

In their efforts to obtain both at once they ought to avoid loss of time and fruitless attempts. It would not do for them, for instance, to seek to divert the German and Irish emigration tide coming North and West from its course and seek to make it take a Southern channel. The emigrants, in the majority of cases at least, come because they have relatives in these latitudes sending them money for their passage, and because they find on their arrival a home to receive them. The South ought to look for other source of emigrations—among the various districts which have not yet been explored. Among these we will mention certain Swiss cantons which we visited last year, the whole of the eastern part of France, Alsace, Lorraine, Franche-Comte, Burgundy, and in the south, the Pyrennees, where the Barques are found, the Alps and the Garonne. In all these provinces there is a strong desire for emigration to America, but a still stronger desire not to come in contact with Germans. What the people of these regions want is to start independent communities of their own, in which the French language will be spoken, French literature, arts and science preserved. This sentiment is general in France, Belgium, Holland, French Switzerland. Besides, there are among the masses, especially in France, a strong sympathy for the political institutions of this country—institutions which they think destined to rule over the world sooner or later.

Another place where emigrants would be easily obtained, is Italy. The financial condition of that kingdom is so precarious, labor is of so difficult an access, that thousands of people would gladly leave home and seek for something to do in foreign countries. The Italians are good cultivators, as many have witnessed travelling in the rich plains of Lombardy. They are also excellent hands in the raising of the rice plant, which is one of the chief products of Piedmont. They would on that account, as well as on that of the climate, which bears a strong resemblance with that of Georgia, be an excellent kind of emigrants for the South. They are now taking the road to Brazil, and to the Spanish republics on the Pacific coast.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with Spain to speak knowingly of emigration from that country. It is, however, obvious that the chronical revolutions which disturb its trade and industry, as well as the political ostracism adopted by contending factions, must impoverish the people and give a proportional element to the desire of emigration. Southerners would then do well to make an appeal to Spanish emigrants and invite them to their shores.

The southern part of Austria, the Danubian provinces, are, in our estimation, an excellent field to explore. There are in these latitudes thousands of small farmers whose earnings are hardly sufficient for the support of their families. These men would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of bettering their conditions if they only knew how. The same may be said of the small farmers of Southern Germany, a good portion of whom would come to America if the means of getting here were put within their reach.

The laboring classes we have just described are not the only elements of wealth the South could make an appeal to. They might also apply to foreign companies for co-operation to their internal improvements, such as canals, railroads, &c. Such an assistance will not be obtained, however, without the restoration of peace, order, and security. So long as a thorough pacification of the disturbing elements, now at work, will not have been realized, so long as the re-establishment of security will not find its expression on European markets, Southerners must abandon the idea of receiving any pecuniary help from that continent. They are too sensible not to see it, and too interested in the matter not to exert themselves in putting their country back again in such a condition as to remove all shadows of apprehension and fear.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LINE OF STEAMERS.

As an auxiliary means of attracting emigrants we would suggest the establishment of a line of steamers between Havre and some point of the South like Norfolk or Charleston. The progress of steam navigation has taken such a proportion in our days, it has so great an advantage over other modes of transportation, that it now becomes difficult to find emigrants willing to go on sailing vessels. A line as the one we propose would be as necessary to the success of the settlement of the Southern States as any of the measures we have already indicated. At some future period a steamship company might also be organized at Genoa, in Italy, this point being, in our estimation, destined to become a considerable centre of emigration. For the present a regular line from Havre to the South seems to us an indispensable requisite. We mention Havre, because by its position this city is the nearest and natural place of meeting for all emigrants coming from Southern Europe.

The people of the South ought not to trouble themselves about this business. All they would have to do in the matter is to offer sufficient inducements to emigrants and a return freight to the company who will undertake to supply them with the necessary means of transportation. There are a number of steamship companies in Europe who will be glad to accept such a proposition, if they see in it the means of making money. A return freight at Norfolk, for instance, or at Charleston, would be, in almost every case, sure to be found. This consideration alone seems to us calculated to produce among the enterprising shipbuilders of Europe the conviction that such a line could be made remunerative, if the Southern planters and merchants were, on their side, resolved to support it.

CONCLUSION.

We have just given here a general outline of the measures to be taken to bring back in the fertile regions of the South the capital and the labor so much needed at the present time. Each one of the ideas we have suggested is, however, susceptible of modification. According to the time, place, and circumstances they are not imperative in every case; they must, on the contrary, be adapted to the peculiar situation in which Southern communities are placed. They will have also to be understood in their details, for details in the organization of emigration are as important as general principles. But in the present condition of affairs in the South, the starting point, that on which success will ultimately depend, is on the combination of efforts, in co-operative associations, if we can use this term to express a just idea. Let large associations of Southern landowners be formed; let them divide their lands in shares of one to five acres each; let the price of the shares correspond with that of the number of acres stipulated in the script; let them put these shares on the market at home and abroad, and patiently wait for the result. We should be very much mistaken, if, ere long, they were not to feel themselves sensibly relieved by the adoption of such measures; with these conditions, however, that the business should be skilfully managed, and that the causes of disturbances now agitating the South, will be forever removed.

### Southern Crop Prospects.

*[From the New Orleans Times.]*

We are glad to say to our readers that the prospects for the harvest in both cane and cotton are good, and far better than we have had in any past year since the beginning of the war. Notwithstanding the storm, there has been little injury done to the cane, and, though in some cases it is not yielding as much per acre as in past years, it will, from the greater quantity planted, give us far more sugar this year than we have had since the tread of hostile armies beat down the peculiar and special product of Louisiana. There has been much damage by the worm in many places to cotton, and many estimates of loss have been sent forward by planters, making in some cases as much as half the crop planted for or expected. In the hill lands this loss may have been quite as serious as stated; but the half crop loss in the alluvial lands will not materially diminish the crop gathered. A planter in the swamp, complaining to us of the worm and its havoc, said that he had already picked out a bale to the acre, and would probably save half as much more. We do not believe he could pick out with freed hands another bale on this plantation were there no worms. This is assuredly very encouraging; but still more is the fact that we have made more corn to the demand for consumption than ever before since the early settlement of the country, when heavy shipments of Western produce were unknown. We hear some talk of shipping this corn to New Orleans for sale by those who think they have more than their animals can live upon. But the best use they can make of it and of the other food crops they will have over, is to first put their animals in much better condition than they have been wont to enjoy in this region, and keep them so during the winter, and then procure others of the most profitable breeds and kinds for breeding or fattening for sale, and give their attention to stock raising in part. They will thus do much better, for not only will they thus begin what may become for them a more profitable and secure branch of farm product, than the producing of staple crops, and also leave the strength and riches of the land upon it, in the shape of manure, but they will be sure of having the grain they need next spring to make another crop of cotton, for, if the grain begin to fail, they can sell their extra stock, while animals which have been kept fat all winter will begin work in the spring strong and hearty, and can work longer and better than they could if they begin poor. If our planters and farmers will only make it their aim to make themselves self-dependent, not only in corn and other provisions, but in everything they use and consume, which they can produce as cheap as they can buy, they will soon become richer than ever. The greater advantage of this is in the fact that such a course of farm work and economy will render fewer hands necessary to the same amount of profit to the appraisable value of their products. The hands used in making the crops of spring, summer, and autumn can feed and care for the stock in winter, and will be all the time profitably employed, while in simple corn and cotton raising they are much of their time idle, or kept in useless labors, waiting for time when the heaviest of the labors are to be done in these two crops. How much better to have your business so divided and diversified that there shall always be plenty to do, profitably, and that every month shall give you a crop which you can either use or dispose of to the enriching of yourself or your plantation, and thus grow rich at home, constantly and uninterruptedly.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### Immense Democratic Meeting in Tarrytown—Speeches by Messrs. Brandreth, Rogers, and Egan.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TARRYTOWN, October 13.

A mass meeting was held here last evening under the auspices of the Seymour and Blair Club of the First District of Mount Pleasant, and it was one of the finest political demonstrations yet held in this part of the country during the present campaign. The Mount Pleasant Club, above mentioned, was recently formed, with the following organization: President, Wm. F. Dearns, Esq.; Vice-President, General H. Storms; Treasurer, W. E. Van Tassel; Secretaries, A. R. Clark and J. Benedict Lee. Besides this Club, all the Democratic associations of Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, White Plains, and Tarrytown were present in full force, dressed in showy uniforms, and with banners, lamps, transparencies, and all the paraphernalia usual upon such occasions. These marched in procession round the town previous to the holding of the meeting, and made a brilliant display. About 9 o'clock they drew up at the place of meeting, the "Elysian Retreat" of Tarrytown, and with the other citizens there assembled made up an audience of nearly 4,000 persons. Mr. Abraham Hyatt presided at the beginning of the meeting, as temporary Chairman; and afterward, upon his arrival, the President of the Mount Pleasant Club, Mr. Wm. F. Dearns.

Mr. George A. Brandreth was the first speaker. He dwelt upon the absurd and dangerous course the Radicals are pursuing in regard to the status of the negroes in this country, and, besides the remarks and arguments commonly made in connection with this subject, presented the rather original idea that white women of the country have a special interest in it, and sustained his position by a reference to the conduct of the negroes wherever they had got any degree of power. The women of the North can trust their husbands, brothers, fathers, to vote and make laws for them; can they trust the brutal degraded blacks? He deduced from all he said the conclusion that the South must be handed over to the control of the whites there, or the white race, neither North nor South, was safe. Speaking of the public debt, he said it had increased in three years of peace $164,000,000, and this year it will increase, according to the best statistics, over $100,000,000 more. It costs $30,000,000 to support the navy in time of peace. In the South there are 2,000 officers of the army to look after the negroes at an enormous expense.

The Hon. A. J. Rogers was next introduced, and was received with cheers. He commenced by deprecating all falsification and abuse in the conduct of the campaign. The Democratic party is a party of principle. Its members have never been sticklers for men; men pass away and are forgotten; principles are living, undying influences. He next remarked that in all former contests between political parties in this country, those parties in their platforms indorsed and ratified the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land. But principles and interests are involved in this campaign of a different character from those of any former campaign, and General Grant is placed upon a platform that nowhere indorses the Constitution, or even mentions it. This, and the fact that General Grant gave out in his letter of acceptance that if elected he would have no policy but would be governed entirely by the whims and caprices of the Radicals in Congress, sufficiently shows that the Constitution would have no control over his actions. The Radical platform, however, indorses the Declaration of Independence—an instrument born in time of war and got up for revolutionary purposes. The object of that indorsement was to enable the Radicals, when they have (as they hope) elected their candidates and overturned the Government, to claim that they had received the indorsement of the American people. That indorsement of the Declaration and failure to indorse the Constitution is in effect a bold avowal of their purpose to act outside the latter. The kind of government they would give us is indicated by the fact that Congress has committed all the great crimes cited in the Declaration of Independence, and which occasioned the rebellion against Great Britain. Mr. Rogers recited the acts of Congress to show that they are such as our fathers resisted in the British King and Parliament, and claimed that by the election of the Democratic candidates we would overthrow their usurpation, re-establish the republic, and readopt the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land. There never was a time when it was so important as it is now that the administration of our Government should have a well-defined policy. The Democrats, if elected, would have and act upon such a policy and would base it upon the Constitution.

Chas. C. Egan, Esq., of Brooklyn, was introduced and received very warmly. He said: Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens—I thank you for this cordial greeting, which I must be permitted to attribute to the partiality of kind and generous friends in this club, of which you are the presiding officer, and which I should much prefer as a compliment paid to the great cause of which I am an humble advocate, and upon the success of which depends the safety, honor, and welfare of our common country. Standing as I do within sight and almost upon the very spot where was exhibited in the darkest period of the revolution by three plain, unpretending men a sublime patriotism not excelled in the palmiest days of Greek or Roman history—a spot where now repose the remains of Paulding, Van Wart, and Williams, who in that dark hour of our freedom spurned the proffered gold of the British spy, shut their ears against his appeals and entreaties for mercy, took from him the evidence of the treachery of Arnold, handed him over to his fate as a spy, and thus saved the band of patriots, and aided in rescuing their country from British tyranny—this noble deed makes this spot to me consecrated ground, and from it I draw fresh inspiration of love and duty to my country, which I trust communicates itself to you all, and strengthens us all to resist the assaults of foes within, as they by their virtues and patriotism resisted the assaults of foes without. (Cheers.) After some further preliminary remarks Mr. Egan continued: Eight years ago, and just prior to the period when the Radical party succeeded in getting control of the Government, we presented to an admiring world the spectacle of a nation of sovereign and independent States linked together in a voluntary, fraternal Federal Union, with a territory so vast that its limits are marked by the waters of the two greatest oceans of the globe; with a climate of every variety, from the highest regions of the Russian possessions on the north to the Gulf Stream near the tropics on the south; with a fertile soil capable of producing the fruits of the earth in abundance for ourselves and for half the nations of the earth, and abounding in resources; a government founded on the will of the people, and an organic law of constitution devised and framed by the best of men, with limited powers and containing all the checks and balances necessary to the protection of the people against usurpation by either of the departments and to perpetuate the blessings of free government, and the laws so mildly administered and the burdens so lightly imposed that the people hardly felt that they were governed at all—and all the while, with a very brief exceptional period, under Democratic control. Such blessings were never before vouchsafed to any people on earth, and a better government and country, or a more prosperous people, the sun of heaven never shone upon. But, alas, how changed the picture at this day! A combination of wily, dangerous politicians—of honest, well-meaning, but misguided Republicans, and of renegade, disappointed Democrats in quest of personal aggrandizement and personal plunder—through the divisions of the Democratic party at Charleston succeeded in getting the control of the Government. War, a cruel, bloody, relentless civil war, ensued, as had been predicted by thoughtful men, and war waged for four years, devastating the fairest portion of our land, sacrificing the precious lives of 500,000 men, and fastening a debt upon the people, national, State, and county, of $4,000,000,000, which must act like a nightmare upon the energies and all the interests of this nation for centuries to come. Add to this the profligacy and wasteful expenditure of the party in power for the current expenses of the Government since the war, and there is a large increased burden upon our oppressed people. It was reasonable to be supposed that at the end of this struggle every effort would have been made by the party in power to restore the country to its former prosperity. But, alas! to-day, after three years have passed since the close of the war, there seems to be no hope of relief. That party were pledged to restore the rebellious States immediately by what is commonly known as the Crittenden resolutions passed in 1861, and by a letter of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to Mr. Adams at the Court of St. James. But even without these assurances the only power the Constitution conferred upon Congress in the premises was by article 8, subdivision 14, "to provide for calling forth the militia to put down insurrection." And when that was done and the rebels had laid down their arms the power of Congress was exhausted, and they could do no more but leave the States to their normal condition and with all the machinery of their governments as it existed before the rebellion. The States were then in *statu quo ante bellum*. Congress could not constitutionally end that provision to put down a State. Once a State always a State is a political axiom. Congress is empowered to admit States, but not to expel them. A State can be made out of a Territory, but a Territory cannot be made out of a State. Now we are told that these States are out of the Union. If so, then it is only by act of Congress, for certain it is that the Federal arms did not put them out, because they were called into requisition to keep them in, and we maintained that peaceable secession was a heresy—that they could not go out of themselves. Then, if they are out, it is, as we have said, by the act of the Republican party, and in that case that party assumes the precise position which the rebels occupied, and because of which the war was waged. But, my friends, if it were otherwise, if Congress had the power to put those States out of the Union, it still was and is the only wise course and policy to admit those States at once; for the pacification of the rancorous feelings engendered by the war is to promote the financial and all the interests of the country. But no, they must open the wounds of the rebellion afresh which had become cicatrized. And for what? Simply to make new Republican States in order to perpetuate Republican power.

At this point many of the club were obliged to depart to catch homeward trains, and it was deemed advisable to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Egan's unfinished address was listened to most attentively.

## THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

### Vivid Description of the Scenes in South America—Terrible Sufferings of the People—The Havoc Made by the Tidal Wave.

*(From the Chicago Tribune, 12th.)*

William Brown left Chicago some eighteen years ago. He went by the way of California, and, knowing that there was no need for hurry, remained on the golden shores until last July, when, with a cargo of flour, he embarked at San Francisco and steered towards the South. After two weeks' sailing with favorable wind he made port in the harbor of Iquique, a Peruvian city of considerable commercial importance, with a population, at that time, of 20,000 inhabitants. Entering ports almost simultaneously with his vessel, arrived the United States man-of-war Wateree, with a full complement of sailors and marines. During a few days previous to the earthquake the Americans thus arrived came frequently together, and on the fatal afternoon, the 13th of August, a party, including Mr. Brown, were on a visit to the eastern part of the city. Iquique, or the greater portion thereof, lies upon low ground, formed in a sort of basin, at the foot of a considerable mountain range. Some of the better class of private residences are built up the mountain side, to the height of several hundred feet, but the custom-house, the business places, the workshops, &c., were all located upon this low ground, which gradually rose towards the mountain. It was near 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the weather being extremely close and sultry, when the first symptoms of the earthquake were experienced. For many minutes before there were any physical demonstrations, everybody seemed filled with a fear of some impending danger, and a general and almost painful uneasiness was observable, especially among the natives. Suddenly the worst fears were realized. A low, rumbling sound, like the tramp of a thousand horsemen, was heard in the distance, and, as it rapidly approached, the earth began to tremble. The party of Americans were only surprised at the strange noise, but the natives, as if guided by instinct, at the first sound of the approaching rumble, left their houses, old and young, and left the city. With those who appreciated the terrible danger that was surely coming, there was but little time for deliberation, and not knowing from what direction to expect the dread powers, and not knowing where there was danger or safety, the people ran in every direction, and thousands into the very jaws of death. Ten minutes after the first symptoms were experienced the work of destruction was begun, and half an hour the work was completed. Both land and water had done their work of death, and from that one city of 20,000 inhabitants alone, 15,000 were suddenly called before their Maker.

When the party of Americans saw the natives hurrying towards the mountain, they, apprehensive of coming danger, followed the example. They had gone but a few steps, however, when the earth underneath their feet began to shake and tremble, and otherwise comport itself in such a violent manner that an upright position was held only with the greatest difficulty. Simultaneously with these powerful throes of mother earth, there arose a vast and impenetrable cloud, composed of dust, sand, and even goodly-sized gravel stones, and what the attending darkness allowed to remain visible the dust that gathered in the eyes obscured entirely from view. It was a fortunate circumstance that the party of which Mr. Brown was a member had already commenced the ascent of the mountain when the dust-cloud arose, for in any other direction there lurked almost certain death. The sensation one experiences in a first-class earthquake, according to our narrator, is that of being thoroughly, even outrageously, shaken by about four men. In the great dust-cloud, it was made impossible for one person to see another at his elbow, and as the shocks continued and increased, men, women, and children were thrown against each other with terrible force, and to speak adequately of the terror and confusion that prevailed, one would fail in language. The dust-cloud that covered the earth did not extend higher than twenty or thirty feet, and in ascending the mountain a short distance, an unobstructed view of the scene was obtained. Mr. Brown and his party were at the base of the mountain when the threatened danger warned them to fly upwards, and hence but a few minutes had elapsed when, in a comparatively secure place, a full view, such as few men ever had of similar scenes, was afforded. The Spanish-American cities are generally richly endowed with church edifices, adorned with towering steeples, and these were the first to assume an appearance of restlessness. For a moment they appeared to dance on their base, and then swaying wildly to and fro, fell in a conglomerated mass to the earth, crushing whatever moved or lay underneath. Next the larger class of houses began to show the effect of the repeated shocks, and, one after another, they gave way and fell crumbling to the ground, a mausoleum to all that abided therein. All of a sudden a terrific shock was felt, the very earth seemed for a moment turned up side down, trees were torn from their roots, great rocks came down the mountain side with terrible velocity, and all the city lay a mass of ruins. It was an awful moment, trying to the utmost the courage and fortitude of the bravest, and with many the terror was so great as to turn their black hair to a silvery whiteness.

Scarcely had the force of the great shock abated when a new terror arose. The sea had left its bed, and, lashed by some internal force into a seething caldron, rose mountain high into the air. It was true saying that water always seeks its own level, and, as the ocean rose, it sent its maddened waters with restless fury, over the doomed city, and who up to that moment had succeeded in sustaining life, were now surely dead. Fully three-fourths of the city was entirely covered out of sight, and as the water again receded all the debris went with it, and in many places where a moment before stood the habitations of men, there remained only the bare ground. There appears to be a prevailing impression that this terrible wave came from far out in the sea, and as it was carried forward gained in strength, and finally in all its fury came upon the land. The impression is a mistake. The wave really commenced on the brink, and was caused by the rise of the water. In many places the land was overflowed several miles inland, and an idea of the height which the water rose may be gained from the fact that the American man-of-war was carried half a mile up rising ground, and was then let down without sustaining so much as an injury to a spar. Although on board received the slightest injury, although some were pretty badly frightened at the sudden change from the sea to dry land.

In the tropical climates twilight is at the best but short duration, but on this afternoon it grew suddenly dark an hour earlier than usual, and before the people that were saved had time to collect their senses all was opaque. As the night grew on, and the sea had become comparatively lulled, near sounds could be distinguished, and the cries that came from the maimed, wounded, and dying that literally covered the ground, were appalling and terrible beyond expression. Wherever darkness found the people, there they remained all night, and sometimes, even above the groans of the dying, could be heard the agonizing prayers of the unharmed, who, in their despair, called upon God to deliver them from his wrath.

Slowly slowly the hours of the night dragged along only these that sat in the midst of that fearful desolation can tell. At last day dawned, and then a terrible scene met the eyes of the survivors. The city was gone, but the bay was completely filled with the debris of houses, vessels, and the remains of men, women, and children. It was estimated that at least five thousand bodies covered the water. So completely was the harbor choked up with these fragments of dwellings and dead bodies, that for several days all attempts of incoming vessels to reach the quay were futile. The work of burying the dead devolved almost exclusively upon the Americans present, Mr. Brown labored hard for twelve days and the sailors and marines of the Wateree did noble work in this cause. Because of their miraculous escape from what, under ordinary circumstances, would have been certain, the man-of-war's men were looked upon by the natives as the saviours, who worshipped them as demi-gods. Although food was plenty from other stranded vessels, they would touch nothing that did not come from the charred vessel. Mr. Brown's history of the burial of the dead is a fearful one. The natives refused to touch a single body, and sat about their ruined houses in a stupid, thunderstruck sort of way, until driven away from the city by the suffocating stench of the decomposed bodies. When the work of interring had progressed for several days, and the stench had become truly horrible, the burial party with which Mr. Brown had connected himself came upon a ruined mansion, and, while viewing the scene of desolation, they heard some faint cries. While searching for the cause, they came upon the prostrate form of a beautiful young girl, both of whose feet had been crushed and pinned in by two enormous boulders. When she saw the men she held up her hands in agony, and begged that an end be put to her existence. While the men were engaged in relieving her from her terrible position she expired. This is but one of a hundred instances that could be told of the woe and terror of those days. Mr. Brown confirms the story of the skeletons which many people have seen fit to discredit. An old grave-yard, located about a mile from Iquique, near the waters, in the presence of the tidal wave, gave up its dead, and on the following day several hundreds of perfectly preserved mummies, with hands clasped over their knees, sat upon the surface of the ground. The ground above them had been entirely washed away. A number of ancient trinkets were found upon their bodies, and it is believed that the remains are those of the native Peruvian Indians.

These Peruvians refuse to learn wisdom through experience. No sooner were the bodies all buried than the work of erecting new abodes was begun on the very sites where their predecessors were destroyed, although there is plenty of building ground a few hundred feet up the mountain.

Mr. Brown lost his entire cargo of flour in the crash of the tidal wave. When he had performed his duty to the dead, he started for his former home, and arrived here a few days since.

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Recent reports from Oregon represent that woods covering 300 square miles of land are on fire.

A bear weighing 108 pounds was recently trapped in Stamford, Vt.

The largest shipment of shoes ever made from Boston at this season of the year was that of last week, amounting to 50,000 cases.

A passenger by one of the Springfield, Mass., trains a few days ago was robbed of $1,100, the thief taking the cash from his victim's hip pocket.

In one house in Springfield, occupied by but two families, a death, a birth, and a marriage have taken place within the last twelve days.

The following announcement lately appeared in a paper: "Edward Eden, painter, is requested to communicate with his brother, when he will hear of something to his advantage—his wife is dead."

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH STREET.**
MISS KELLOGG.
MAX STRAKOSCH....................DIRECTOR
Admission, including reserved seat, $1.50; boxes, $8, $10, and $20. The sale of seats and boxes for either of Miss Kellogg's representations at the box office of the Academy.
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG'S REPRESENTATIONS,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS,
SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will appear in conjunction with the following artists:
Mme. FREDA DE GEBELE, the favorite Contralto.
LOTTI. PETRELLI. SUSINI.
Mons. CÆSAR ALARD, Solo Violoncellist,
and the distinguished Pianist, Miss ALIDA TOPP.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to comply with the expressed wish of the many friends and admirers of Miss Kellogg, the entire third act of Gounod's Grand Opera,
FAUST,
will be performed, introducing Miss Kellogg in the role in which she made such a furore in Europe, that of
MARGUERITE.
The Grand Orchestra, under the direction of
MR. CARL BERGMANN AND SIGNOR GIORZA.
THURSDAY, October 22, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.**
GERMAN DRAMA.
Directress....................FANNY JANAUSCHEK
Stage Director....................OSCAR GUTTMANN
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
previous to her departure for Boston.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCT. 17, AT 8,
will be presented by general desire, Grillparzer's celebrated tragedy in four acts,
MEDEA.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK
in her unrivalled character of Medea.
THE SALE of RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy; at G. Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
ADMISSION 50c.
TWO PERFORMANCES—MATINEE AND EVENING.
THE MOST PERFECT DRAMA ON THE STAGE.
MATINEE AT 1½. | EVENING AT 7¾.
W. J. FLORENCE. | NO THOROUGHFARE.
NO THOROUGHFARE. | W. J. FLORENCE'S
L'ABIME, THE ABYSS. | SUPERB ACTING
OBENREIZER. | AS OBENREIZER.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), October 17,
MATILDA HERON
Will appear as
CAMILLE.
Supported by the following cast: Messrs. Geo. Clark, J. G. Burnett, W. A. Donaldson, Owen Marlowe, Burroughs, Daly; Mrs. France, Annie Deland, Mrs. Scott, &c., &c.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS—EDWIN FORREST AS VIRGINIUS.
WEDNESDAY—OTHELLO.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, OPERA HOUSE,**
14th st. Adjoining Academy of Music. 14th st.
Crowded nightly. Brilliant success of
LUCREZIA BORGIA, M. D.,
Or, "LA GRANDE DOCTORESSE."
Introducing those great burlesque artists,
UNSWORTH, EUGENE, NELSE SEYMOUR, EPH HORN, DEMPSTER, HOGAN, HUGHES, GRIER.
DAN BRYANT,
In his popular act, CAPTAIN JINKS.
YE "OLD FOLKS' CONCERT."
Tin-pan-on-i-on. Carte "D" Visite. Stump Orator. Look out for X. I. N. on the Weal, a la Lydia Thompson.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. 14TH ST. OPERA HOUSE.

**SIGNOR BLITZ, THE GREAT ORIGINAL.**
DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.
Family Matinee To-Day at 2.
Grand and Last Evening Entertainment at 8.
Positively the Last Day of the Magician.
Positively the Last Day of the Ventriloquist.
Positively the Last Day of the Learned Canaries.
Positively the Last Day of the Sphinx.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM. MATINEE.**
IXION this day (Saturday) at 2 o'clock.
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

**IXION. MATINEE.**
Wood's Museum this day, at 2 o'clock.
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.

**ALLEMANIA HALL, 18 EAST SIXteenth street,** between Fifth avenue and Union square.—EVERY NIGHT at 8. No Matinee to-day. Professor A. Rohde's famous geological exhibition,
"EARTH AND MAN."
A lecture with fifty-seven tableaux, twenty-four feet square.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7:30.

**PARLORS OF THE FIFTH ART GALLERY.**
Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new Picture of
"HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

## PIANOS, MUSICAL, &C.

**AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING**
WHAT YOU WANT!
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
will dispose of a few new and Second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased; or for sale at bargains for cash.

**MUSICAL SITUATION WANTED.—A** thorough Pianist and Vocalist wants a situation in a saloon or bar-room. Having taught music for several years, and being a sober man, he is willing to make himself useful in bar-keeper business at any time. Best of reference given in English and German, of which he is both competent. Address Prof. E. HOFFMAN, Candor, New York.

**THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,** Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New York, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country, including the celebrated Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, fifty styles; Metropolitan Organs, five styles; Portable Organs, four styles. Also, second-hand Organs and Melodeons. Organs rented; or sold, payable by instalments.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO** make $1,000 during the winter months. A chance for an energetic man. No capital required. Address ENERGY, N. Y. Times office.

## INSTRUCTION.

**AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ES**tablished 1849), 62 Bowery, entrance on Canal, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Business Affairs taught privately day and evening; 20 Writing Lessons, $2.50. Ladies' Departments. No classes.

**BUEL HALL.—MRS. RUFUS BUEL'S** Boarding and Day School, at 823 I street, Washington, D. C. For full information send for circular, and address as above.

**IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—IR**vington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New York, a French, English, Classical and Commercial School for boys, will be open on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including Book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

**KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR** boys, at 604 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-sixth street; for girls at 66 West Thirty-sixth street. Reopen September 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 West Thirty-sixth street.

**LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING** school, Fort Washington.—French, language of the school; graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, 183, Milnau; 701, Schirmer; 913 Leroy.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH** and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth street, New York, has reopened, on MONDAY, September 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter at the above address.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH** and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 101 East Thirty-eighth street (corner of Park avenue), reopened WEDNESDAY, September 23.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 25 East Twenty-first street.
Re-opened MONDAY, September 21.
All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND** French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West Thirty-eighth street, New York, reopened on THURSDAY, September 24.
For full particulars see circular. Address as above.

**MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENG**lish School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East Twenty-eighth street, New York, will reopen on Monday, September 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family, in which French and Italian are spoken.

**MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGLISH** and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies—No. 2 West Forty-third street.

**MR. DUANE S. EVERSON,**
For four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen September 16, at No. 1183 Broadway, near Twenty-eighth street, the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. Richard P. Jenks. Number limited.

**MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITHS** will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West Forty-second street, on Monday, September 21.

**MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION!**
FRENCH CLASSES
Are now to commence,
Under the direction of TH. DELOUEST.
For ladies, Mondays, Tuesday, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor Place. For private lesson, to the teacher, 133 East Twenty-second street.

**SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT** Pittsfield, Mass. Unsurpassed for situation and advantages. Fits for College, for Polytechnic Schools, and for business. The Fall Session of twenty weeks begins September 24. Apply for all details to Rev. WM. O. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

**WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.—** Miss C. E. Ferris will open a school for young ladies at 302 West Thirty-fourth street, on September 16.

**WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'S**
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 Fifth avenue, near Twentieth street, will reopen on Monday, September 14—Classes now forming; Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,**
Corner Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.
H. L. BATEMAN....................Lessee and Manager
SECOND SEASON OF OPERA BOUFFE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
BRILLIANT REVIVAL AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.
MLLE. TOSTEE, as La Duchesse;
M. AUJAC, as Fritz;
M. LEDUC, as Prince Paul;
M. DUCHESNE, as General Boum;
M. LAGRIFFOUL, as Baron Puck;
M. DARON, as Baron Grog;
M. GUIDON, as Nepomuc;
MLLE. LAMBELE, as Wanda.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—A limited number of boxes and stalls may be secured by subscription for the season, or for special nights of every week, at the
BOX OF THE OPERA HOUSE.
Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Box Office of the Opera House.
The public are informed that omnibuses of the Twenty-third street line will start every two minutes after half-past 6 o'clock P. M., from Union Square and Fifth avenue Hotel, and proceed directly to Pike's Opera. Equal facilities will be afforded for returning to Broadway after each night's performance.
Admission..............$1.00 | Private boxes..........$10.00
Reserved seats.......... 1.50 | Proscenium boxes...... 20.00
Family Circle.......................................50

**THEATRE FRANCAIS—**
GALA MATINEE TO-DAY.
Sole Lessee and Director....................J. GRAU
This (SATURDAY), October 17, at 1 o'clock; doors open at 12.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
FOR THE LAST TIME LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MME. ROSE-BELL..........LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
With Messrs. Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, Goby, and others. Magnificent mise en scene. New scenery and brilliant costumes.
Price of admission will be $1; private boxes, reserved, $6.
The debut of Mlles. DESCLAUZAS and FONTANEL GABEL will take place in GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**
SPECIAL NOTICE.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
In consequence of the necessary night rehearsals for the production of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which will be brought out with a splendor never before witnessed on any stage whatever in America, and never surpassed in any capital of Europe, the Theatre Francais will remain closed on the evenings of Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st instant.
On THURSDAY, debut of
Mlles. DESCLAUZAS and FONTANEL.

**NEW YORK THEATRE.**
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
will be presented Mr. CHARLES GAYLER'S
GREAT LOCAL SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
founded upon his popular story published in Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner, and entitled
"OUT OF THE STREETS!"
which has been several weeks in preparation.
NEW LOCAL SCENERY, ELABORATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
and a
GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Rachel Denvil, Miss Blanche Grey, Miss Ella Chapman, Miss Kate Ryner, Messrs. Harner, Mortimer, Johnson and Mrs. Reeves, Mr. Fred. Bangs, E. Coleman, E. T. Parsloe, J. B. Studley, E. F. Thorne, E. L. Tilton, H. Rynor, W. Hamblin, O. Edmonds, C. Foster, and numerous auxiliaries.
In the First Act a life-like view of
WASHINGTON MARKET IN BUSY TIMES,
introducing several well-known characters of that locality.
UNION SQUARE, WALL STREET, CITY HOSPITAL, &c.
Box office open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

**TRIUMPHAL RETURN**
OF THE
GREAT
EUROPEAN CIRCUS
TO THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AND BROADWAY.
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, October 19,
ON AND AFTER TUESDAY—MATINEES DAILY AT 2½.
The Management announce the presentation of not only
THE LARGEST CIRCUS,
BUT THE BEST COMPANY
EVER ORGANIZED IN THE WORLD,
WITHOUT ANY SINGLE EXCEPTION,
The ones at the
PARIS EXPOSITION IN 1867,
or the
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON,
included.
First appearance in America for two years of the
CHAMPION OF THE UNIVERSE,
THE ADMITTED GREATEST OF RIDERS,
JAMES ROBINSON,
and that epitome of talent and beauty,
HIS SON CLARENCE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MDLLE. ELIZE MORZETTA,
THOUGH OF DIFFERENT SCHOOLS,
are acknowledged as the
BEST OF LIVING EQUESTRIENNES.
THE ENTIRE BELL FAMILY,
SIX IN NUMBER.
THE BUISLEY FAMILY,
FIVE STAR GYMNASTS.
THE SHERWOODS,
A GIFTED TRIO.
SAM LONG AND FRANK WHITTAKER,
Clowns, and
FORTY OTHER PERFORMERS,
constitute the
UNAPPROACHABLE COMPANY.
CROCKET'S
FEROCIOUS MONSTER LIONS,
will be performed by the
INTREPID PIERCE.
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
GREAT EUROPEAN PARADE.
THE DROVE OF DROMEDARIES,
FIVE GOLDEN CHARIOTS,
GROUPS OF YOUNG GIRLS,
THE LIVING LION,
free, unchained, unrestrained,
LOOSE IN THE STREETS,
borne in
TRIUMPH ON A HIGH COLUMN,
KNIGHTS IN ARMOR,
A GORGEOUS CAVALCADE
will pass over the
SUBJOINED ROUTE:
Down 6th ave. to 14th st., 14th st. to 4th ave., 4th ave. to Bowery, Bowery to Chatham st. and Park Place, to Broadway, up to
34TH ST. AND BROADWAY,
THE PLACE OF EXHIBITION,
where the
FIRST PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
MATINEE TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock,
and after daily until further notice.
Admission..........................................50 cts.
Children, 10 years of age and under.......................25 cts.
Reserved Chairs.....................................75 cts.
Children to Reserved Chairs to MATINEE ONLY.....50 cts.
Doors open at 1 and 7. Performances at 2½ and 8.
Reserved Chairs can be had at all the principal Broadway ticket offices, and at the periodical stands in leading hotels.

**NEW YORK CIRCUS.**
Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
EXCITING ARENIC SCENES.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
IN HER GREAT BAREBACK ACT.
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS.
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM,
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,
EXTRAORDINARY ACROBATIC FEATS.

**A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANC**ing, at his residence, No. 681 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, and FRIDAY evenings for FAMILIES; on MONDAY and THURSDAY evenings for GENTLEMEN.
Also, at the old location, No. 212 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY and THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY afternoons for FAMILIES.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

## AUCTION NOTICES.

**CHERRY HILL.**
LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Dealers in New Jersey Real Estate, 26 Pine street.
New York,
WEDNESDAY, October 21st,
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE
of
540 BUILDING LOTS AT CHERRY HILL.
Ten miles from New York, in the suburbs of Hackensack. These lots are handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country; are in the midst of handsome improvements, and are unexceptionable in every respect. The streets and avenues are thoroughly graded, sidewalks made and gutters established. Cherry Hill is a beautiful park of residences, forty-five minutes from New York by rail, and within ten miles' drive of the Forty-second Street Ferry. A special train by the Erie Railroad will leave the foot of Chambers street at 10:30 on the morning of the sale. Collation served on the grounds. For railroad passes, maps, and full particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, 26 Pine street.

**J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.**
Valuable Greenpoint corner property. TRAVER & ESLER will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, October 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the six valuable lots situated on the corner of Washington and Colyer streets, Brooklyn, E. D., within one block of the East River, and opposite the Continental Iron Works; desirably located for Sugar Refinery or manufacturing purposes. Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, 58 Liberty street.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR $40,000 MARKET** STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, October 20, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of forty thousand dollars of market stock, authorized by chap. 203, Laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, September 25, 1868.
Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the completion of the market upon the land lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of May, 1897.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for market stock," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, September 26, 1868.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY EVENING, October 17,
THE STRANGER.
Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Clara Fisher, and others.
MONDAY and FRIDAY, October 19 and 23,
THE HONEYMOON.
TUESDAY and SATURDAY, October 20 and 24,
THE RIVALS.
WEDNESDAY, October 21,
MASKS AND FACES.
THURSDAY, October 22,
THE STRANGER.
Mr. Lester Wallack begs to announce that he has made arrangements with H. J. Byron, Esq., for the production of his last new and original drama (now playing in London with the most triumphant success), entitled
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
which, having been some time in preparation, will shortly be produced, with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments, original music and a great cast.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
First Week of the entirely new grand Spectacle of THE CRIMSON SHIELD; or, Nympha of the Rainbow, introducing J. E. McDonough's Black Crook Ballet Troupe of Brilliant Parisian Artists, Premiere Danseuses, Coryphees, Corps de Ballet, and Female Warriors. New Gorgeous Scenery and Mountings. Grand Matinee every Saturday at 2 o'clock.

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 BROADWAY.**
Last week. BARBER-BLU. Last week.
Last week. BARBER-BLU. Last week.
Last week. THE ONLY LEON. Last week.
Last week. THE ONLY LEON. Last week.
Last week. BOULOTTE. Last week.
Last week. BOULOTTE. Last week.
LOOK OUT FOR ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

**PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, EVERY EVENING**
Twenty-third street, corner of Eighth avenue.
MAC EVOY'S GREAT NATIONAL PANORAMA, entitled THE NEW HIBERNICON, representing the beautiful scenery of IRELAND. The musical illustrations, by talented artists. Mr. CHAS. MAC EVOY as "BARNEY THE GUIDE." Full chorus and orchestra.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

**STEINWAY HALL. SATURDAY.**
THEODORE THOMAS'S
GRAND
INAUGURAL CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS takes great pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements for the
OPENING OF STEINWAY HALL,
which has, during the summer season, undergone extensive alterations and improvements, having been entirely remodelled, and elaborately decorated making it now not only the largest but also the
MOST MAGNIFICENT MUSIC HALL
in New York.
THE GRAND OPENING CONCERT
Will take place
ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,**
Seventh ave., bet. Fifty-eighth and Fifth-ninth sts.
LAST WEEK OF
THEODORE THOMAS'S
REGULAR NIGHTLY
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, October 17, at 8.
LAST GRAND GALA NIGHT.
1. March, "Parade"....................Wieprecht
2. Overture, "Masaniello"....................Auber
3. Fantasie, "Faust"....................Gounod
4. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"......Strauss
5. Song, "The Tear"....................Stigelli
6. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"....................Verdi
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
7. Overture, "Jubel"....................Weber
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
8. Prayer, "Moses in Egypt"....................Rossini
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
9. March and Chorus, "Tannhauser"..........Wagner
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
10. March, "Crispino"....................Ricci
11. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..........Suppe
12. Fantasie, "Grande Duchesse"..........Offenbach
13. Waltz, "Wiener Bonbons"..........Strauss
14. Coronation March, "Prophet"..........Meyerbeer
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.
CONDUCTOR....................THEODORE THOMAS
Admission, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $2 extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

**LAST NIGHT OF PROF. CROMWELL'S** great exhibition of Fallon's
STEREOPTICON AT IRVING HALL.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Last matinee THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, Professor Cromwell's Exhibition of Fallon's STEREOPTICON, at Irving Hall.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE** October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st. SIX Per Cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

**ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE** the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREETS.
SIX Per Cent. interest paid, free from Government Tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

**CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,**
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner Canal street.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Money deposited now, or on or before October 20, will draw interest from October 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 5 to 7. Bank-books in English, German, and French.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER** of Eighth avenue and Forty-second street. OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. MONDAYS and SATURDAYS to 8 P. M. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. NO TAX.
All deposits made from this date to and including October 20, draw interest from October 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES E. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

**HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AV.** enue, between 125th and 126th streets. Six per cent interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from October 1.
JOHN S. KENYON, Sec. THOS. B. TAPPEN, Pres.

**MARKET SAVINGS BANK—NO. 82 NAS**sau (near Fulton) street, New York.—6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before October 20 will draw interest from October 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,**
Nos. 1 and 3 Third avenue, New York.
Opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before October 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST from October 1.
Interest payable in January. SIX Per Cent. (FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX) on all sums, from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

**NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH** avenue, corner of Fourteenth street. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before October 20 will draw interest from October 1. R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

**SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,**
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM NOVEMBER 1.
5 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**CHEAP AND VALUABLE BUILDING** Lots at $200 each, payments $10 monthly, less than 8 miles from this city, at Woodside, on the Long Island Railroad; depot on the property. Can be reached in 30 minutes by James slip ferry, and in 12 minutes by Thirty-fourth street ferry. Subscriptions received at Hitchcock's Stationery Store, No. 98 Spring street, under St. Nicholas Hotel. Also by A. P. Riker, 39 Burling slip; John Frotreeb, 418 Third avenue, and at the office on the property; or at the public meetings held every Friday night at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery.

**FOR SALE—"LOCHLAND," THE ELE**gant country seat of Greene Smith, formerly occupied by Geo. E. Stone, Esq., of New York City, comprising sixty-six acres on the shore of Seneca Lake, half a mile south of the beautiful village of Geneva. The improvements consist of a handsome and commodious brick dwelling, with most substantial and complete outbuildings, tenant-house, and abundance of fruit. This is a rare chance to purchase one of the most complete and desirable of country residences. For further particulars and terms address GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—FARM AND COUNTRY** seat, near Saratoga, N. Y., comprising 188 acres of rich, arable land, 25 being thickly wooded; finely adapted for grain or grass, and well stocked with a great variety of fruit; supplied throughout with the purest spring water; large and excellent brick mansion, 18 rooms, replete with every convenience, extensive piazzas, fountain, and splendid shade; together with two fine tenement houses, ice house, large farm buildings, and cider mill, with vinegar storerooms attached (in profitable operation); and all the best and newest forms of farm implements, making a most desirable property, which will be sold complete on account of the infirm health of the present proprietor.
This place is situated in a delightful, healthy valley, within one-half hour's drive of Saratoga Springs by a beautiful avenue, and is surrounded by good schools and churches.
For descriptive circulars, price, etc., address
POST-OFFICE BOX 181,
Saratoga, N. Y.

**FOR SALE, ON THIRTY-EIGHTH** street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, an elegant brown-stone high-stoop House, with furniture (new), and stable in rear, on Thirty-ninth street. Lot, 24x200. Apply to W. W. WAKEMAN & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF 18 BUILDING** Sites in the village of Belleville, N. J., the property of the Reformed Church. Sold by direction of the Consistory. Theo. Sandford, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, October 22, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, eighteen fine building sites, in the heart of the village, fronting on the principal streets and avenues, viz: Franklin, Stevens, Courtlandt, and Isaac streets and Washington avenue. This sale will furnish an opportunity rarely offered to persons desiring to settle in this healthy, pleasant and flourishing village, where the air is pure, water good, scenery romantic and beautiful. Communication, present and prospective, unsurpassed, by water, steam and horse railroad; adjacent to Newark, horse cars connect semi-hourly; by the completion of the steam road in April next, only forty (40) minutes to New York. On the border of the Passaic, affording opportunity for boating and fishing. Don't fail to attend and secure the above advantages in a home.
Terms, which will be easy, on day of sale.
Belleville, N. J., October 12, 1868.

**VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR** sale known as the Ford Mills, at this place. All new in 1851; will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address C. H. L. FORD,
Laurenceville, Pa.

## NOTICES.

**BOARD OF MANAGERS ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.**
At a meeting of the Board, held at the Prince street Asylum, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the Young Men's Association are entitled to our warmest thanks for their continued and ever-increasing charity in aid of the orphans under the charge of this Society; that the yearly contribution, now increased to the important amount of $5,000, which their zeal and generosity have gathered, has become a material and essential aid for support of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums; that it is our duty, no less than our pleasure, to acknowledge the great value of their services, and in the name of the orphans to thank them from our hearts.
WM. STARRS, V. G., Chairman.
JEREMIAH QUINLAN, Secretary.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**
The mails for Europe will be despatched from this office on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:15; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10; and G, 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on Wednesday, notice of the hour of closing which will be posted at the General Office, and Stations on Tuesday P. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks (section No. 1) of Madison avenue, between Forty-second and Seventy-second streets.
2d. For paving Forty-second street, between Fifth avenue and Madison avenue, with trap block.
3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Thirty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
4th. For building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Liberty and William streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on,
1st. Both sides of Madison avenue, from Forty-second to Seventy-second street, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
2d. Both sides of Forty-second street, from Madison to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
3d. Both sides of Thirty-fourth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
4th. The north side of Liberty street, from William to Nassau street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, October 13, 1868.

**CROTON ACQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.**
To Contractors—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, October 28, 1868, for the construction of street improvements, viz.: Sewers (Spec. 42). Unfinished outlet sewers in Thirty-third street and First avenue, with branches in Thirty-first street and Thirty-second street, and in First avenue. (Spec. 43). In Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second street and Harlem River, with branches in One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets. (Spec. 44). In Broadway, between Worth and Leonard streets, and between Franklin and White streets. (Spec. 45). In Chrystie street, between Grand and Broome; in Broome, between Elizabeth and Mott; in Jersey, between Crosby and Mulberry; in Wooster, between Amity and Fourth; and in Gay, between Christopher street and West Waverley place. Stone block pavements. In Avenue A, from Houston to Fourteenth street; Fifty-third street, between Second avenue and East River; Lewis street, from Houston to and through Eighth street to Avenue D; Prince street, from Bowery to Broadway; and Fiftieth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue.
Plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW YORK, October 16, 1868.

**SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY** of New York.—John G. Davis and Walter Barnes, executors of the last will and testament of James Barnes, deceased, plaintiffs; against Camilla Hunt and Florence Butterbrodt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment order of the above Court in the above entitled action, made the 13th day of October, 1868, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment order, will sell, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., real estate auctioneers, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the tenth day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, all the lands and premises described in said judgment order, that is to say: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land (with the buildings and improvements thereon), situated, lying and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of South street, near the Catharine Market; bounded southerly in front by South street, in the rear by ground formerly of George Lorillard, easterly by ground now or formerly of Boltus Moore, and westerly by ground now or late of William Post and Gerardus Post, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty feet, and in length on each side eighty feet, which said lot hereby conveyed is distinguished on a certain map made by Poppleton and Bridges, City Surveyors, January 17, 1818, by the number eight; being the same premises conveyed to Israel Hunt by Thomas Bolton, Master in Chancery, by deed dated 13th February, 1818, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 125 of Conveyances, page 543. Said premises being now known as number (226) two hundred South street.
Dated October 15, 1868.
WHEELER F. CLARKE, Referee.
RAYMOND & COUDERT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

**SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER** of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth street from Eighth avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
FIRST. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 87 Nassau street (Room No. 43), in this city, on or before the seventeenth day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said seventeenth day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.
SECOND. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New York, there to remain until the twenty-ninth day of October, 1868.
THIRD. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth street and One Hundred and Fifteenth street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth street and One Hundred and Thirteenth street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth avenue; and on the west by the Hudson River.
FOURTH. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made, that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW YORK, September 14, 1868.
JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, } Commissioners.
MATTHEW TULLY,

**NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE** matter of the widening and extending of Laurens street, from Canal street to Fifth avenue, in the City of New York.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises to be taken or damaged in the above-entitled proceeding, to produce their title-deeds, leases, or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings, or premises, at Number 82 Nassau street (Room No. 42), on any day prior to the 28th day of October, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof the awards for damages in said proceeding will be made to "UNKNOWN OWNERS."
Dated October 6, 1868.
JAMES H. COLEMAN,
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, } Commissioners.
MORGAN JONES,

**SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER** of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the opening of Eighty-seventh street, from the Third avenue to the East River (where not already opened) in the City of New York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John B. Haskin, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, Number 82 Nassau street (Room No. 42), in this city, on or before the twenty-eighth day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-eighth day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office, on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M.
Second. That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New York, there to remain until the fifth day of November, 1868.
Third. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Eighty-seventh street, between the Fourth avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Eighty-seventh street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and
Fourth. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the ninth day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated, New York, September 19, 1868.
JOHN B. HASKIN,
EMANUEL B. HART, } Commissioners
JAMES IRVING.

## EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM**
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.
No. 86 South street and 23 Broadway.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.**
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon:
IOWA..............Oct. 17 | BRITANNIA..........Nov. 7
COLUMBIA..........Oct. 24 | HIBERNIA..........Nov. 14
CALEDONIA.........Oct. 31 | EUROPA............Nov. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow, or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS

## EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Between New York and Havre,
CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, October 17
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, October 31
ST. LAURENT, Bocande..........Saturday, November 14
Price of Passage, in gold (including wine),
To Brest or Havre:
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85.
To Paris.
Including railway tickets furnished on board:
First Cabin, $145; Second Cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

**STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR** Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton street, on SATURDAY, 17th October, at 8½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS**
Steamship DEUTSCHLAND, H. Wessels, master, On THURSDAY, Oct. 22,
carrying the United States Mail, will sail from the Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates, payable in gold:
First Cabin..........................................$120
Second Cabin.......................................... 72
Steerage................................................ 35
To be followed by the Steamship RHEIN, C. Meyer, master, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad street.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN** ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA..............................Wednesday, Oct. 21
RUSSIA..............................Wednesday, Oct. 28
CHINA...............................Wednesday, Nov. 4
CUBA................................Wednesday, Nov. 11
JAVA................................Wednesday, Nov. 18
SCOTIA..............................Wednesday, Nov. 25
Chief Cabin passage..........................$130
Second Cabin passage..........................$80
TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin passage..........................$145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**
Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON....................Saturday, Oct. 17
CITY OF WASHINGTON................Tuesday, Oct. 20
Via Halifax:
CITY OF BALTIMORE..................Saturday, Oct. 24
CITY OF BOSTON.....................Saturday, Oct. 31
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M. (tide permitting), from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN..........$100 | STEERAGE..........$35
To London............ 105 | To London.......... 40
To Paris............. 115 | To Paris........... 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
Liverpool............$90 | Liverpool..........$30
Halifax............... 20 | Halifax............ 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... 40 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

**CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS**
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SAMARIA..........Oct. 22 | PALMYRA..........Nov. 5
TRIPOLI..........Oct. 29 | TARIFA...........Nov. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK.
Cabin.................................................$80 Gold
Steerage..............................................$30 currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For freight or Cabin Passage apply at 4 Bowling Green. For Steerage Passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN** STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the NEW YORK trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, | COLORADO.
MINNESOTA, | NEVADA, } Building.
NEBRASKA, | IDAHO,
with other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO..........................Wednesday, October 28
NEBRASKA..........................Wednesday, November 4
MANHATTAN.........................Wednesday, November 11
MINNESOTA.........................Wednesday, November 25
From Pier 46, North River.
Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer) gold, $80; Steerage, in currency, $30.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 71 Wall street.
For Steerage Passage, to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

## COASTWISE STEAMERS

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams..............October 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice..............October 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Green (via Nassau).....November 5
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

**FOR HAVANA, SISAL, AND VERA** Cruz—New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Deakenr, will leave Pier 17, East River, Wednesday, October 21, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 44 Beaver street.

**FOR MOBILE.**
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE,
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the A 1 Steamship
FLAG..........................................Captain Hoffman
On SATURDAY, October 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warren street. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and Bills of Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other Line.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, 174 Chambers street.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—TUESDAYS,** THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, October 17, from Pier No. 8, North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Captain PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, October 20, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MORTON, THURSDAY, October 22, from Pier No. 36, North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Through rates given, and through bills of lading signed, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. Through tickets to all points by Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

**FOR SAVANNAH—SEMI-WEEKLY.**
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier 13 North River, on SATURDAY, October 17, and THAMES, on WEDNESDAY, October 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, 93 West Street.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

**FIRST STEAMER**
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
FREIGHT TAKEN AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT,
CAPTAIN E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively sail on Saturday, October 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston. Goods forwarded to the interior by railroads.
Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.

**FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA** PORTS.
The New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship
CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood, on SATURDAY, October 17, at 3 P. M., sailing from Pier 5 North River.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents
No. 28 Broadway.
The CHARLESTON will follow, and sail on TUESDAY, October 20.

**STONINGTON LINE.**
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WM. M. JONES, } Monday, Wednesday & Friday.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday.
The steamers leave Pier 33, foot of Jay street, at 5 P. M.
No change of cars.
The splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for the early trains.
For passage or for freight, at the lowest rates, apply at Pier 33 North River, to SAMUEL DEVOE, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President
Stonington Steamboat Company.

**BRISTOL LINE,**
At 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
to Boston, Providence, and intermediate points. The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 staterooms.
BRISTOL, Captain GRAYTON, from Pier 40 North River, foot of Canal street, at 5 o'clock, P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Captain SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express Train at 4:30 A. M.; arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city. Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Manager and Director

## STEAMBOATS.

**LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—** Only $1.50. The elegant Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier 44, north of Spring street, at 6 every evening, Saturday excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning leave Troy at 6 and Albany at [illegible] P. M.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**
ONE OF THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS OF this line, the ST. JOHN and DREW, leaves Pier 41 North River, near the foot of Canal street, EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers. They arrive in Albany in ample time for Railroad trains North and West.
Freight taken at reduced terms.

**DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**
Fare $2. The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses street, at 8 o'clock A. M., and Thirty-fourth street at 8:15 A. M. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy, without change, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat Seneca.

**DAILY FOR HARTFORD, SPRING**FIELD, GREENFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, and other points, by rail, North, East, and West of Hartford, landing on the Connecticut River.
Steamers
CITY OF HARTFORD
and
STATE OF NEW YORK,
From Peck Slip, East River, at 4 P. M.
FIRST CABIN, $1.75.
PASSAGE, DECK, $1.25.
These boats have
FIRST-CLASS STATEROOM ACCOMMODATIONS.
For further information inquire of Messrs. SAXTON & SEABURY, 112 South street, New York.
Hartford and New York Steamboat Co.

**NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE** NORTH.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck Slip for New Haven at [illegible] A. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroads.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAIL**ROAD.—New arrangement, beginning October 12. Additional evening trains. Trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and intermediate stations daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:15, 7:25, 8:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 10:40 P. M., and at midnight on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—For Great Neck, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Trains leave Flushing for New York and intermediate stations daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:40, 6:55, 8, 9, 11, 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7:15, 9:40 P. M.; also at 11:15 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Leave Great Neck for New York at 7:50 A. M., 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and Great Neck and intermediate stations at 9:40 A. M., 1:10, 5:40 P. M. Leave Great Neck for New York at 8:20 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. Leave Flushing for New York at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 5 P. M. ORANGE JUDD, President.

**BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD**
COMPANY'S INDEPENDENT LINE
For the
WEST, SOUTHWEST, and NORTHWEST.
Freight received and forwarded DAILY, via. INLAND LINE, at Pier No. 6 North River. RATES LOW, with quick despatch.
Passengers BY THIS ROUTE ONLY can go to Washington, D. C., and return without extra cost.
TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED. Apply to
C. W. PERVEIL, General Agent,
193 Broadway, corner Dey street, New York.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL**ROAD.
On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, the 9 o'clock A. M. line will be withdrawn.
The afternoon line for Long Branch, Tom's River, &c., will leave Pier 30 at 4 o'clock, and Pier 4 at 4:05 P. M.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

**ERIE RAILWAY—TRAINS LEAVE DE**pot foot of Chambers street, Pavonia Ferry:
8:00 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10:00 A. M. Express Mail for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's (except Oxford), to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville, and Port Jervis.
5:00 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M. Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points South and West.
6:00 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express daily for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8:00 P. M. Emigrant Train daily for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic, and Paterson, at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:00, 6:45, and 11:00 P. M. On Wednesday night a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville, 12:00 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, and all points West and South; 8:00 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train, 11:00 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk, and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western Lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious Sleeping Coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, 241 Broadway, and Depot foot of Chambers street, New York; also at Long Dock depot, Jersey City.
H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
W. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.**
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT DEPOT IN NEW YORK FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET.
Connects at Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg and the West, without change of cars.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Three Express Trains to the West, except Sundays, with one train in the evening.
Sixty miles and three hours saved by this line to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with but one change of cars.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
Commencing Sept. 14, 1868. Leave New York as follows:
6:45 A. M. For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, &c.
7 A. M. For Somerville, stopping at all stations.
8 A. M. For Flemington, Junction, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, Kingston, Pittston, Great Bend, &c.
9 A. M. Western Express for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West, without change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and but one change to St. Louis. Connects at Harrisburg with Northern Central and Philadelphia and Erie Roads for Erie and the Oil Regions. Silver Palace Cars through to Chicago.
12 M. Train for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Lititz, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
3:30 P. M. For Somerville.
4 P. M. Way Trains for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Scranton.
5 P. M. Cincinnati Express for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad for Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, &c.
5:20 P. M. For Somerville and Flemington.
6 P. M. For Easton and intermediate stations.
8 P. M. Western Express Train for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West. Connects at Harrisburg with train for Williamsport, Erie, &c.
8:40 P. M. For Somerville.
Sleeping Cars through from Jersey City to Pittsburg every evening.
Trains leave for Elizabeth at 5:45, 6:30, 6:45, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:20, 10:10, 11:30 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:30, 4:40, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:20, 7:10, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9, 10, 11:45, P. M.
Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of LIBERTY street, North River; at No. 1 ASTOR HOUSE; Nos. 254, 271, 526, and 680 Broadway; at No. 10 Greenwich street, or at the principal hotels.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAIL**ROADS.—On and after Monday, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington, and the North. Drawing-room cars from New York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth avenue, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express trains via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington, and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day except Saturdays, attached from New York, through to Ogdensburg, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M.—Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with Troy trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad, from New York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 5 P. M., arriving in New York at 9:40.
Also a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving Forty-second street at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAIL**ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MAY 25, 1868.
Passenger Station in New York, corner Twenty-Seventh street and Fourth avenue. Entrance on Twenty-seventh street.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK.
For New Haven and Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 11:30 A. M.; 12:15 (Ex.), 3 (Ex.), 3:45, 4:30 (Ex.), 5:30, and 8:00 (Ex.) P. M.
For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Norfolk, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:15 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:45, 4:30 (Ex.), 5:30, 8:00 (Ex.), P. M.
For Darien, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:00, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 12:15 (Ex.), 2:15, 3:00 (Ex.), 3:45, 4:30 (Ex.), 4:40, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00 (Ex.) P. M.
For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 A. M.; 2:15, 3:45, 4:40, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
CONNECTING TRAINS.
For Boston, via Springfield, 8:00 A. M. (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 8:00 P. M.
For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:15 (Ex.), 8:00 P. M.
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:00 A. M. (Ex.), 12:15 P. M. to Montreal; 3:00 P. M. to Northampton.
For Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, 8:00 (Ex.) A. M.; 12:15 P. M.
For New Haven, New London, and Stonington Railroad, at 8:00 A. M.; 12:15, 3:00, 8:00 P. M.
For Canal Railroad, 8:00 A. M., 12:15 P. M., to Northampton and Williamsburg.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:00, 9:00 A. M., 12:15, 4:30 P. M.
Commodious Sleeping Cars attached to 8:00 P. M. train.
JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent